



City and County of Kingston upon Hull

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH


of KINGSTON UPON HULL

FOR THE YEAR

1956

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer



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" J. W. SMITH

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" J. S. WILSON, J.P.

Staff of the Health Department

Medical Officer of Health :

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

ROWLAND GWYN DAVIES, M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officers :

School Health Service : ALASTAIR M. R. CANN, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Care and After-Care : JOHN G. CAIRNS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Maternity and Child Welfare : MARGARET I. HENDRIE, M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.
D. Obst. R.C.O.G.

Assistant Medical Officers :

(Combined duties in Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health and Port Health Services)

GEOFFREY R. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

KATHLEEN A. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

CHRISTINE N. R. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B.

ELIZA J. CARSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

JEAN M. BARROWMAN, M.B., Ch.B.

JOSEPH TONG, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), C.P.H. (Leeds)

SAMUEL KLINGER, M.D. (Vienna)

ISABEL M. McCULLOUGH, L.R.C.P. and S. (Ireland), D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.

MARGARET M. BELL, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

FRANCES W. MOYES, M.B., Ch.B.

CATHARINE T. TYNAN, L.C.R.P. & S., D.P.H.

Nursing Officers :

Superintendent : FLORENCE HOLDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Health Visitors:

Tutor : MIRIAM HUDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., TUTORS CERT.
30 Health Visitors

Midwives :

Non-Medical Supervisors : MAUD B. GREENLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

EDITH R. WIRTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Superintendent (Part II Training School) : GLADYS BOLTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Mid. Teachers' CERT.

48 Midwives

District Nurses :

Acting Superintendent : ELSIE JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
37 Female Nurses, 6 Male Nurses

Home Helps :

Organiser : MURIEL M. FIELD
1 Assistant Organiser and 196 Home Helps

Tuberculosis :

Consultant Chest Physician : ROBERT HARDY, M.D., D.P.H. (Part-time)
5 Tuberculosis Visitors

Staff of the Health Department—continued

Mental Health :

Senior Mental Health Worker : ERIC ELLIOTT, R.M.P.A.
8 Mental Health Workers

Occupation Centre Supervisors :

JUNIOR — GLADYS A. WHEELBAND, D. of N.A.M.H.
ADULT (Male) — WILFRED M. JOY
6 Assistant Supervisors, 3 Instructors

Food Inspection :

Chief Food Inspector : S. RHODES, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Senior Food Inspector : L. R. GOURD, M.A.P.H.I.
4 Food Inspectors

Sanitary and Housing :

Chief Public Health Inspector and Chief Housing Inspector :
A. C. SAWORD, D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector : H. HARRISON, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.S.E.
Senior Inspectors : Housing—E. R. BOOTH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Smoke and Offensive Trades—J. BOOTH, M.A.P.H.I.
Factories and Shops—A. BLADES, M.A.P.H.I.
Food and Drugs—H. SMITH, F.A.P.H.I.
Lodging Houses—L. H. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.
17 District Inspectors, 16 Student Inspectors.

Ambulance Service :

Chief Ambulance Officer : R. G. YATES
Deputy Ambulance Officer : J. CONNELL
75 Ambulance Driver/Attendants

Clerical :

Chief Clerk : G. PATRICK, D.P.A.
Deputy Chief Clerk and Senior Administrative Assistant : J. H. WILSON
Senior Section Clerks : G. WISE, D. E. MONSON, E. WHEELBAND, A.C.I.S., D.P.A.,
H. CHAPMAN, H. A. TIPLADY, F. N. HIND, D.P.A.
63 Clerks

SUMMARY :

| | <i>Whole-time</i> | <i>Part-time</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Medical Staff | 16 | — |
| Clerical Staff | 70 | 1 |
| Inspectorial Staff | 51 | 1 |
| Nursing (including Students) | 163 | 10 |
| Mental Health | 28 | 3 |
| Disinfecting | 6 | — |
| Domestic Helps and " Sitters-up " | 35 | 222 |
| Domestic Workers | 7 | 32 |
| Ambulance (including Maintenance) | 86 | — |
| Medical Auxiliaries | 2 | 2 |
| Rodent Operatives, &c. | 22 | — |
| Others | 6 | 12 |
| Totals | 492 | 283 |

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GUILDHALL,

KINGSTON UPON HULL,

June, 1957.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my fifth Annual Report for the City for the year ended 31st December, 1956, and have included in the volume a report on the School Health Service for that year.

The object of the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report is to review the health and the health services of the City. So much of it is, of necessity, repetitive, but a great deal of it contains new and interesting information. In its own way it forms an integral part of the health education programme of the Health Department even though it does repeat many of the things which are apparently well known to everyone. Nevertheless by this repetition it is hoped that its message will be impressed more and more firmly in the minds of the public who read this report. Just as in my school days I sat and repeated

“ a, (ab) absque, coram, de,
palam, clam, cum, ex or e ”

and wondered if this would ever sink in—it is now obvious that it has. And so with the information and advice contained in this Annual Report I am hoping that the health education matters will be taken notice of by the public and what is more important will be practised by the public.

On the whole the health of the City remains good. The infantile mortality rate in the City rose slightly from 26·4 to 28·9, the actual number of deaths rising from 143 in 1955 to 161 in 1956. This was due mainly to a rise in the number of deaths of children under one month, there being 22 more deaths in this group. Fluctuations in infantile mortality are to be expected and this rise should not be a cause of alarm or despondency but should be regarded as a challenge to greater efforts by all persons engaged in the health services of the City.

Action was taken during the year to encourage mothers to make greater use of the clinic facilities made available by the Department. Improvements were made in the general appearance of the clinics, and a start made in the provision of modern seating arrangements and improved lighting. The birthday card scheme was extended to include the two, three, and four year old children, as a result of which more than a thousand of these older children attended for medical examination, the majority of whom were jelly tested for tuberculosis.

A programme of film shows was also arranged for the child welfare clinics to support the health education activities of the doctors and Health Visitors.

The Department organised three refresher courses for midwives during the year. It is gratifying to report that Hull was the first local authority to organise such courses and the undoubted success of the courses was a pleasing reward for the authority's enterprise.

In the field of home nursing, agreement was reached for the introduction of a scheme for the nursing of sick children at home. At the end of the year, two nurses were attending the Western General Hospital in order to refresh their knowledge of paediatric nursing, preparatory to the scheme being brought into operation early in 1957.

In an effort to improve the standard of work and give staff a wider view of their responsibilities, two training courses for home helps were held during the year. Each course lasted for two weeks, and was attended by staff employed on a full-time basis.

Deaths from tuberculosis continued to decline, there being only 48 in 1956 compared with 60 in 1955. I have included in the Report a diagram illustrating the remarkable decline both in deaths and in notifications of new cases.

In regard to cancer, however, I have to report a further increase in deaths from this scourge, the total of 644 representing 20% of deaths from all causes.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was introduced during the year and aroused a great deal of controversy and interest. It was disappointing, therefore, that in spite of intensive efforts by the Department, only 14% of eligible children were registered to receive vaccination. Further disappointments occurred in regard to the supply of the vaccine, but, nevertheless, by the end of the year 747 children had completed vaccination, whilst the Department had gained experience which will be valuable when regular supplies of vaccine become available.

Ministry approval was received early in the year for the erection of an Occupation Centre for mentally defective children to replace the converted dwelling-houses, 339 and 341 Anlaby Road. The new building to be named the Holden Centre has been sited at the junction of Leads Road and Tweendykes Road and should be ready for occupation in September, 1957.

The temporary Male Adult Occupation Centre which was opened in December, 1955, has proved very successful. During 1956 the Mental Health Sub-Committee approved the provision of similar facilities for the adult female mental defectives and plans were made to convert St. Mungo House, Holderness Road (previously a Day Nursery) into a combined female Adult Occupation Centre and a Day Centre for low-grade mental defectives. Alterations and redecoration were completed by the end of the year and the Centre was opened early in January, 1957.

Plans for a psychiatric club for the after-care and rehabilitation of mentally ill patients were agreed upon in conjunction with the Hull "B" Group Hospital Management Committee. The work of adapting the James Reckitt Hostel commenced towards the end of the year.

Plans for Kingston upon Hull's first Health Centre, to be erected on the Bilton Grange Estate, were completed early in the year, but due to the restriction

on capital expenditure the Ministry of Health were unable to authorise the commencement of building work. This was a great disappointment to the Health Committee but it is hoped that these restrictions on capital expenditure will soon be relaxed and that the construction of the Health Centre will proceed in the near future.

As in the case of the Bilton Grange Health Centre, plans were completed for the building of a new Ambulance Station on a site close to the City centre, but final approval was with-held by the Ministry due to the restriction in capital expenditure. The urgent need of accommodation was stressed and it is hoped that the project will receive early consideration as soon as the financial situation is eased.

For many years details of deaths from road vehicle accidents have been included in the Report. In view of the greater mortality arising from accidents in and around the home, an analysis of such deaths during the year has been included in this Report. Members of my Department have given increased attention to the problem of home safety in their contacts with members of the public, and personal talks have been given by Health Visitors to mothers at clinics and during their home visits. These were supplementary to 12 lectures to various organisations given in the City throughout the year. It is pleasing to note that 609 fireguards were distributed through the Health Department during 1956 compared with 379 the previous year. A great deal, however, still remains to be done to reduce the incidence of accidents in the home. Only a small percentage of these result in death, but there must be thousands which cause incapacity to a greater or lesser degree and many of these never appear in any official statistics. Accidents in the home provide a formidable challenge to all health workers.

During the year recognition was given to the increasing responsibilities and the changing nature of the duties of the Sanitary Inspector. By Act of Parliament the designation "Sanitary Inspector" was amended to that of "Public Health Inspector." The variety and volume of work carried out by the inspectorial staff, as evidenced in this Report illustrates how sanitation in its true sense forms only one part of the field of environmental hygiene with which inspectors are concerned. During the year the Clean Air Act was passed by Parliament and some of its provisions came into operation on 31st December. To help to combat air pollution, the City Council set up a Clean Air (Special) Committee to co-ordinate the action and activities of the various committees concerned with this vital problem. The Health Department instituted a vigorous publicity campaign, which included a special feature article in the *Hull Daily Mail*.

Intensive work was put in by officers of the Department in regard to the new Food Hygiene Regulations, and at this juncture I must pay tribute to the various food concerns in the City who have wholeheartedly co-operated with my Department in an effort to maintain a good standard of hygiene.

In the body of the report I have drawn attention to an ever increasing public health problem, that of noise. I am strongly of the opinion that this is a public health problem which must be tackled and tackled vigorously in the near future ; indeed, I feel that serious consideration should be given to the formation of a National Society for the Abatement of Noise which would co-ordinate the efforts of all local authorities in much the same fashion as the National Smoke Abatement Society.

Mention has been made at various points throughout this volume of the benefits accruing from health education, but I would like to make a plea that people as a whole should stop talking about their various ailments, operations, etc. Apart from the subject often being boring to the listener and exaggerated by the teller, Britain is practically the only country in the world where intimate details of a person's own ill health are discussed with all and sundry. The number of times one hears " my case baffled the doctors," " the doctors have never known anything like it in their lives," etc., are uncountable. Politeness often obliges us to be good listeners to many a harrowing and exaggerated tale—the time taken up by these reminiscences could be spent more profitably in studying ways and means of preserving good health.

I have to report that Dr. M. P. Fleming, Assistant Medical Officer in the Department since 1949, resigned from the Department to take up general practise with her brother in the City. I would like to record my appreciation of all the good work that she did during her seven years with us. I have also much pleasure in welcoming back Dr. Bell, who left us in September, 1955, to return to University to study for the Diploma in Public Health. Dr. Bell came back on 2nd July, having obtained her Diploma.

I cannot speak too highly of the excellent work done by all sections of my Department throughout the year. Nothing is a trouble to them and they have worked untiringly to promote the public health. That their efforts have been successful is shown by the results contained in the body of this report. I would also like to pay tribute to the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees and Sub-Committees of the Corporation dealing with health matters, who have on all occasions supported and encouraged me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON,

*Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer.*

PART I

STATISTICS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

VITAL STATISTICS

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Area of City in Acres | 14,493 | |
| Census Population at 8th April, 1951 | 299,105 | |
| | 1956 | 1955 |
| Estimated Mid-year Home Population | 300,200 | 299,600 |
| Marriages | 2,576 | 2,735 |
| Marriage-rate per 1,000 population..... | 17.16 | 18.2 |
| Live Births | 5,578 | 5,413 |
| 1956— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male 2,644 ; Female 2,621. | | |
| <i>Illegitimate</i> : Male 177 ; Female 136. | | |
| Crude birth rate per 1,000 population..... | 18.58 | 18.07 |
| Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population | 17.84 | 17.3 |
| Stillbirths | 140 | 139 |
| 1956— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male 76 ; Female 57 : | | |
| <i>Illegitimate</i> : Male 4 ; Female 3. | | |
| Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births | 24.48 | 25.04 |
| Deaths (all causes)..... | 3,220 | 3,240 |
| Crude death rate per 1,000 population..... | 10.7 | 10.8 |
| Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population..... | 13.3 | 12.4 |
| <i>Maternal Mortality—</i> | | |
| Deaths from all causes | 4 | 6 |
| Death rate per 1,000 live births | 0.71 | 1.1 |
| Death rate per 1,000 live and still births..... | 0.7 | 1.08 |
| <i>Infant Mortality—</i> | | |
| Deaths of infants under 1 year of age..... | 161 | 143 |
| 1956— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male ; 91 Female 58. | | |
| <i>Illegitimate</i> : Male 5 ; Female 7. | | |
| Death rate of infants under 1 year of age | | |
| All infants per 1,000 live births | 28.86 | 26.4 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | 28.3 | 26.2 |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.. | 38.3 | 29.4 |
| <i>Neo-Natal Mortality—</i> | | |
| Deaths of infants under 1 month of age ... | 107 | 85 |
| Rate per 1,000 live births | 19.18 | 15.7 |
| *Perinatal Mortality | 39.1 | 37.1 |
| Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years) | 3 | 3 |
| Rate per 1,000 live births..... | 0.54 | 0.55 |
| *Perinatal Mortality is stillbirths plus deaths under 1 week per thousand live and stillbirths. | | |

| | 1956 | 1955 |
|---|------------------------------|------------|
| <i>Death rates per 1,000 population</i> | | |
| Measles | — | 0.003 |
| Whooping Cough | — | 0.00 |
| Diphtheria | 0.003 | 0.003 |
| Cancer (inc. Leukaemia and Menkemia) | 2.13 | 2.04 |
| Tuberculosis all forms | 0.16 | 0.2 |
| Respiratory | 0.15 | 0.19 |
| Non Respiratory | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Number of inhabited houses (excluding houses and shops) according to Rate Books | 89,411 | 88,780 |
| | Year ended 31st March | |
| | 1957 | 1956 |
| The rateable value of the City | £3,320,193 | £2,061,902 |
| Rate in the £ (excluding Water Charges). | 18s. 6d. | 26s. 10d. |
| Gross Product of a 1d. General Rate | £13,834 | £8,591 |

Births and Deaths. The following table shows the crude birthrates and death-rates for each of the last 5 years and at 10 yearly intervals from 1900.

TABLE I

| <i>Year</i> | <i>No. of births</i> | <i>Birth rate per 1,000 population</i> | <i>No. of deaths</i> | <i>Death rate per 1,000 population</i> |
|-------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| 1956 | 5,578 | 18.6 | 3,220 | 10.7 |
| 1955 | 5,413 | 18.1 | 3,240 | 10.8 |
| 1954 | 5,490 | 18.3 | 3,205 | 10.7 |
| 1953 | 5,704 | 19.1 | 3,265 | 10.9 |
| 1952 | 5,560 | 18.6 | 3,321 | 11.1 |
| 1950 | 5,825 | 19.3 | 3,476 | 11.5 |
| 1940 | 4,984 | 18.6 | 4,089 | 15.3 |
| 1930 | 6,288 | 20.6 | 3,833 | 12.5 |
| 1920 | 8,469 | 29.1 | 3,834 | 13.2 |
| 1910 | 8,014 | 29.1 | 4,253 | 15.2 |
| 1900 | 7,820 | 32.7 | 4,610 | 19.2 |

The births and deaths in Hull were spread over the year as follows :

| | <i>1st Quarter</i> | <i>2nd Quarter</i> | <i>3rd Quarter</i> | <i>4th Quarter</i> |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Deaths | 1,018 | 706 | 658 | 838 |
| Births | 1,406 | 1,456 | 1,463 | 1,253 |

Full particulars of infant and maternal mortality, prematurity, etc. appear in the section of this report which deals with the Care of Mothers and Young Children (see pages 98 and 99).

Causes of Death. Table III (page 23) gives details of the principal causes of death.

A comparison of the death-rates from diseases with the heavier incidence in 1956, with those in 1955, is given below.

| | | <i>Rates per 1,000 population</i> | |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | | <i>1955</i> | <i>1956</i> |
| Coronary disease, angina | .... | 1.27 | 1.28 |
| Hypertension with heart | . | | |
| disease | .... | 0.28 | 0.22 |
| Other heart diseases | | 1.75 | 1.90 |
| Other circulatory diseases | | 0.36 | 0.31 |
| Cancer (inc. Leukæmia and | | | |
| Aleukæmia) | | 2.04 | 2.14 |
| Vascular lesions affecting | | | |
| central nervous system | | 1.45 | 1.34 |
| Pneumonia | .. | 0.52 | 0.59 |
| Bronchitis | | 0.73 | 0.76 |
| Respiratory Tuberculosis | .... | 0.19 | 0.15 |

Area Comparability Factors. The area comparability factors for this City as notified by the Registrar General are 0.96 for births and 1.24 for deaths. The adjusted birth-rate is therefore 17.84 per 1,000 population and the adjusted death-rate 13.3.

Male and Female Deaths. There were 1,731 deaths of males and 1,489 of females. Assuming a similar proportion of males to females in the population as at the 1951 Census (143,117 males; 155,988 females) the death-rates were 12.07 per 1,000 males and 9.51 per 1,000 females.

The main diseases with heavier fatality in males were :—

| | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Respiratory Tuberculosis | 33 | 11 |
| Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus | 125 | 20 |
| Coronary disease, angina | 249 | 135 |
| Bronchitis | 162 | 65 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 28 | 6 |

In contrast the main diseases with heavier mortality in females were :—

| | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system | 172 | 227 |
| Heart diseases (excluding coronary disease, angina, and hypertension with heart disease) | 251 | 318 |

DISEASES WITH A HIGH FATALITY RATE

The diseases mentioned below accounted for 2,491 of the 3,220 deaths in 1956, which is 77.36 per cent.

Cancer. The number of deaths from cancer, including leukæmia and akenkæmia, rose again during 1956 to a total of 644, being 20% of the total deaths during 1956, compared with 18.8 per cent. during 1955. The death rates were 2.13 in 1956 and 2.04 in 1955. There were 125 deaths from cancer of the stomach and 145 from cancer of the lung and bronchus. Of the latter, 125 were males and 20 were females.

Heart Diseases. 1,020 deaths were classified as being due to coronary disease, angina, hypertensive heart disease and other heart diseases; this was 31.7 per cent. of the total deaths. The comparable figures for 1955 were 987 deaths and 30.5 per cent. 787 of the deaths were of people over 65 years of age (including 508 over 75 years of age) and only 32 were under the age of 45 years. The combined death-rates from all heart diseases were 3.4 per 1,000 population in 1956 and 3.2 in 1955.

Vascular Lesions of Nervous System. There were 403 deaths in this classification (chiefly cerebral thrombosis or cerebral hæmorrhage). This was 1.34 per 1,000 of the population. 112 of the deaths were of people aged 65 to 74 years and 220 of people over the age of 75 years. The comparable figures for 1955 were 435 deaths and 1.45 per cent.

Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other non-Tuberculous Respiratory Diseases. There were 424 deaths from these diseases, mainly pneumonia or bronchitis, the combined death-rate being 1.4.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL SITES OF FATAL CANCER, 1956

| SITE OF DISEASE | | AGE GROUP | | | | | Totals | Grand Totals |
|---|----|-----------|-------|-------|-------|---------|--------|--------------|
| | | 0-20 | 20-40 | 40-60 | 60-80 | Over 80 | | |
| Buccal Cavity and Pharynx | M. | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 6 |
| | F. | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | |
| Digestive System and Peritoneum | M. | 1 | 3 | 37 | 78 | 16 | 135 | 259 |
| | F. | — | 2 | 23 | 80 | 19 | 124 | |
| Respiratory System | M. | — | 2 | 59 | 70 | 5 | 136 | 161 |
| | F. | — | 1 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 25 | |
| Uterus | F. | — | 5 | 10 | 16 | 4 | 35 | 35 |
| Other Female Genital Organs | F. | — | 1 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 21 | 21 |
| Breast | M. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 43 |
| | F. | — | 1 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 43 | |
| Male Genital Organs | M. | — | 1 | — | 12 | 1 | 14 | 14 |
| Urinary Organs | M. | — | 2 | 7 | 9 | — | 18 | 23 |
| | F. | — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | |
| Skin (scrotum excepted) | M. | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | F. | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | |
| Brain and other parts of the nervous system | M. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 6 | 10 |
| | F. | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | |
| Other or Unspecified Organs | M. | 6 | 7 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 37 | 62 |
| | F. | 3 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 25 | |
| Total | M. | 8 | 16 | 111 | 191 | 24 | 350 | 637 |
| | F. | 6 | 16 | 79 | 145 | 41 | 287 | |

N.B.—These figures have been compiled locally and may not agree with those of the Registrar-General which have been used elsewhere in this Report.

DEATHS FROM ROAD VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS

The Coroner has been good enough to supply the following information on the fatal road accidents which occurred in his area during the year.

30 inquests were held in connection with fatal accidents due to the use of a vehicle in a street or "public highway." Of this number, 20 were in respect of accidents which occurred in Hull and 10 in regard to accidents outside the city boundary.

A summary of the facts established in the 20 local cases is as follows :—

Pedestrians (13) 8 knocked down when crossing the road (3 by motor cars, 1 by a trolleybus, 1 by a motorbus, 1 by a motor lorry, 1 by a taxi, and 1 by a motor van), 5 children were knocked down whilst running across the road (2 by trolleybuses, 2 by motor cars, and 1 by an electric van).

(1) child fell from a moving bus.

Pedal Cyclists (4), 1 was knocked down by a motor lorry, 1 by a trolleybus and 1 collided with a motor tanker, 1 child was knocked down by a motorbus.

Motor Cyclists (2) 1 collided with a motor van and one with a motor lorry.

AGE PERIODS OF PERSONS KILLED

| Age Period | Under 5 years | 5-14 years | 15-24 years | 25-44 years | 45-64 years | 65 years and over | Total |
|------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------|
| Males | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| Females | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Total | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 20 |

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Every day, during 1955 in Britain, more than 18 people died from accidents in and around the home. There is no precise information about the number of non-fatal accidents in and around the home, but it has been estimated that each year between one and two million cases occur which are sufficiently serious to require hospital treatment. In Kingston upon Hull, during 1956, there were 73 deaths from accidents other than motor vehicle accidents. 45 of these occurred in or near the home. This is more than the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis for the same period, and deaths from all other infectious diseases

were only 27. The majority of deaths in and around the home were as a result of falls, mainly concerning elderly females. The following three cases illustrate the sad waste of life which occurs as a result of accidents in the home :—

- (a) A man aged 36 was electrocuted whilst attempting to change a plug on a vacuum cleaner.
- (b) A girl aged 3 whose nightdress became ignited from the fire in her home.
- (c) A girl aged 2 whose clothing was ignited whilst she was playing with matches in her home.

The following table shows details of deaths in or near the home :—

| CAUSE | SEX | AGE | | | | | TOTAL |
|------------------------|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | | 0-4 | 5-14 | 15-44 | 45-64 | 65 and Over | |
| Falls | M. | — | — | — | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| | F. | — | — | — | 1 | 21 | 22 |
| Drowning | M. | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | F. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Burns | M. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | F. | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Inhalation of a peanut | M. | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | F. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gassing | M. | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | F. | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Electrocution | M. | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | F. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Inattention at birth | M. | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | F. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 34 | 45 |

TABLE III—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1956

| CAUSE OF DEATH | DIATHIS IN AGE GROUPS OF "RESIDENTS" WITHIN OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT | | | | | | | | | | Total 1955 |
|--|--|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|------|--------|---------------|
| | Under 1 year | 1 to 4 | 5 to 14 | 15 to 24 | 25 to 44 | 45 to 64 | 65 to 74 | 75 years and over | Male | Female | |
| Tuberculosis of Respiratory System | — | — | — | — | 10 | 16 | 13 | 5 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Tuberculosis, other forms | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Syphilis, Disease | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 4 | — | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Meningococcal infections | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Acute Polyarthritis | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Malaria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| All other diseases classified as infective and Parasitic | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, stomach | — | — | — | — | 7 | 34 | 52 | 32 | 72 | 53 | 125 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus | — | — | — | — | 6 | 88 | 37 | 14 | 175 | 20 | 195 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, breast | — | — | — | — | 3 | 19 | 6 | 15 | — | 43 | 62 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, uterus | — | — | — | — | 5 | 13 | 10 | 4 | — | 32 | 59 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 28 | 95 | 76 | 75 | 147 | 135 | 282 |
| Leukemia and Anemia | — | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 64 | 112 | 220 | 176 | 227 | 403 |
| Coronary disease, angina | — | — | — | — | 12 | 119 | 131 | 122 | 249 | 135 | 384 |
| Hypertension, with heart disease | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 21 | 34 | 26 | 41 | 67 |
| Other heart diseases | — | — | 2 | 1 | 17 | 70 | 127 | 352 | 251 | 318 | 569 |
| Other circulatory diseases | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 16 | 23 | 50 | 46 | 47 | 93 |
| Influenza | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Pneumonia | 44 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 37 | 33 | 47 | 94 | 83 | 177 |
| Bronchitis | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 53 | 86 | 81 | 162 | 65 | 227 |
| Other diseases of Respiratory System | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 28 | 6 | 34 |
| Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhea | 3 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Nephritis and Nephrosis | — | — | — | — | 3 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 29 | 23 | 52 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 8 | 19 | 31 | — | 40 |
| Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion | 27 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | 13 | 22 | 35 |
| Constitutional malformations | 79 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 47 | 26 | 46 | 104 | 121 | 225 |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | — | 3 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | — | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 32 | 42 | 31 | 73 |
| All other accidents | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | 5 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 16 | 18 | 34 |
| Subside | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Homicide and operations of war | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 161 | 23 | 25 | 31 | 174 | 788 | 827 | 1191 | 1731 | 1489 | 3220 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3240 |

Figures supplied by the Registrar General

TABLE IV
INFANT MORTALITY (NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE)—1956

| CAUSES OF DEATH | 1st Day | 2nd Day | 3rd Day | 4th Day | 5th Day | 6th Day | 7th Day | 1st Week | 2nd Week | 3rd Week | 4th Week | Under 1 Mth. | 1 2 Mths. | 2 3 Mths. | 3 4 Mths. | 4 5 Mths. | 5 6 Mths. | 6 7 Mths. | 7 8 Mths. | 8 9 Mths. | 9 10 Mths. | 10 11 Mths. | 11 12 Mths. | Total | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1956 | 1955 |
| Smallpox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chicken-pox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Abdominal Tuberculosis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Tuber. Diseases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningitis (not T.B.) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Convulsions | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Laryngitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bronchitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gastritis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Syphilis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rickets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Suffocation (Overlying) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Injury at Birth | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Arterial | 18 | 7 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Congenital Malformations | 2 | 1 | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | 11 | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Premature Birth | 17 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 26 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Causes | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | 15 | 3 | — | 1 | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 42 | 15 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 84 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 110 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | — | 2 | 2 | 161 | — |
| 1955 | 42 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | 67 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 85 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 143 |

These figures have been compiled locally and may not agree with those in Table III.

TABLE V
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1956 IN RESPECT OF THE 21 WARDS IN THE CITY

| District | Estimated Population | Area in acres, Land and Inland Waterways | Persons to an acre | No. of Births | Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population | No. of Deaths | Death Rate from all causes per 1,000 Population | * No. of Deaths 1 year under | *Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births |
|-----------------|----------------------|--|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| Allert | 8,721 | 285 | 36.00 | 309 | 35.43 | 133 | 15.25 | 9 | 29.1 |
| Alexandra | 15,080 | 598 | 25.2 | 323 | 21.42 | 127 | 8.4 | 9 | 27.8 |
| Beverley | 13,294 | 993 | 13.38 | 191 | 14.37 | 153 | 11.5 | 6 | 31.4 |
| Botanic | 12,754 | 248 | 51.42 | 320 | 25.09 | 173 | 13.6 | 4 | 12.5 |
| East Central | 6,596 | 170 | 38.8 | 183 | 27.74 | 78 | 11.8 | 6 | 32.8 |
| West Central | 10,050 | 120 | 83.75 | 255 | 25.37 | 138 | 13.2 | 7 | 27.45 |
| Coltman | 14,652 | 220 | 66.6 | 409 | 27.9 | 170 | 11.6 | 23 | 56.23 |
| Drypool | 6,818 | 381 | 17.89 | 226 | 33.14 | 104 | 15.25 | 12 | 46.9 |
| Marfleet | 11,777 | 1,401 | 8.4 | 184 | 15.6 | 93 | 7.9 | 4 | 21.7 |
| Myton | 3,838 | 263 | 14.59 | 127 | 33.1 | 68 | 17.7 | 5 | 39.37 |
| Newland | 16,611 | 705 | 23.56 | 169 | 10.17 | 176 | 10.6 | 3 | 17.75 |
| North Newington | 15,237 | 278 | 54.8 | 270 | 17.72 | 209 | 13.7 | 10 | 37.03 |
| South Newington | 12,473 | 332 | 37.56 | 238 | 19.1 | 121 | 9.7 | 8 | 33.6 |
| Paragon | 2,959 | 220 | 13.45 | 62 | 20.95 | 41 | 13.85 | 0 | — |
| Park | 9,211 | 214 | 43.04 | 204 | 22.15 | 135 | 14.6 | 7 | 34.3 |
| Pickering | 33,651 | 1,472 | 22.86 | 246 | 7.31 | 291 | 8.6 | 5 | 20.3 |
| St. Andrew's | 12,012 | 1,075 | 11.17 | 228 | 19.0 | 121 | 10.1 | 4 | 17.5 |
| Southcoates | 11,127 | 202 | 55.08 | 291 | 26.15 | 124 | 11.14 | 9 | 30.9 |
| Stoneferry | 18,048 | 1,610 | 11.2 | 224 | 12.41 | 174 | 9.6 | 2 | 8.9 |
| Sutton | 33,469 | 2,130 | 15.71 | 751 | 22.44 | 264 | 7.9 | 16 | 21.3 |
| University | 31,822 | 1,576 | 20.19 | 368 | 11.56 | 327 | 10.3 | 12 | 32.6 |
| TOTAL | 300,200 | 14,493 | 20.71 | 5578 | 18.58 | 3220 | 10.7 | 161 | 28.86 |

NOTES—Ward populations have been estimated on the basis of the 1951 census figures.

* Most of the infantile mortality rates of wards are based on very small numbers and comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance; it is preferable to refer to the absolute numbers involved.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

METEOROLOGY

Meteorological records are kept by the General Superintendent of Parks at a Climatological Station in Pearson Park. Readings are taken daily at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Particulars of the meteorological readings will be found in Table VI.

Eight feet above sea level

| | | 1956 | 1955 |
|---------------------------------|------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Highest Mean Temperature | ... | 67 deg. 24th July | 70.3 deg. 19th August |
| Lowest Mean Temperature | ... | 23.5 deg. 1st February | 27.5 deg. 18th Feb. |
| Total Rainfall | .. | 26.24 | 19.68 |
| No. of days on which rain fell | .... | 210 | 179 |
| No. of sunless days | .... | 87 | 68 |
| No. of hours of bright sunshine | .... | 1251.2 | 1494.3 |

Direction of prevailing wind :—

| | N. | N.E. | E. | S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | N.W. | Calm |
|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|------|
| 1956 | 17 | 49 | 13 | 35 | 18 | 103 | 10 | 65 | 56 |
| 1955 | 18 | 63 | 11 | 44 | 19 | 86 | 13 | 73 | 38 |

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL FOR 1956 AND PREVIOUS 5 YEARS

| | ANNUALLY | | THIRD QUARTERS | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|------|-------|
| | Hours of Bright Sunshine | Inches of Rain | Hours of Bright Sunshine | | | Inches of Rain | | |
| | | | July | Aug. | Sept. | July | Aug. | Sept. |
| 1951 | 1,314 | 27.74 | 180.2 | 152.1 | 125.8 | 1.54 | 5.31 | 1.07 |
| 1952 | 1,270 | 23.84 | 150.6 | 157.2 | 113.8 | 2.35 | 1.23 | 3.63 |
| 1953 | 1,279 | 21.40 | 185.7 | 201.6 | 156.2 | 2.20 | 2.52 | 0.68 |
| 1954 | 1,169 | 31.29 | 126.3 | 111.5 | 157.5 | 1.94 | 6.19 | 2.30 |
| 1955 | 1,494 | 19.68 | 241.3 | 160.2 | 153.2 | .77 | .77 | 5.3 |
| 1956 | 1,251 | 26.24 | 144.0 | 130.8 | 131.4 | 3.65 | 5.21 | 1.39 |

TABLE VI

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1956

| | At Nine a.m. Local Time | | | | Mean Relative Humidity | At Nine p.m. Local Time | | | | Mean Temperature at 9 p.m. Reading | Under ground Temperature | | Total Hours of Bright Sunshine | Directions of the Wind | | | | | | | Total Rainfall |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|--|-------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----|----|-----|----|----|-------|----------------|
| | Mean Reading of | | | | | Reading of Self registering Thermometers | | | | | At 1 ft. | At 4 ft. | | N | N.E | E | S.E | S | W | W.N.W | |
| | Baro-meter | Attach ed Therm. | Dry Bulb Therm. | Wet Bulb Therm. | | Max. in Air | Min. in Air | Max.in Rays of Sun | Min. On Grass | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | ins. 29.8 | deg. 41 | deg. 37.2 | deg. 36.2 | deg. 43 | deg. 34 | deg. 49 | deg. 30 | deg. 39 | deg. 38.5 | deg. 43.6 | hours 35.6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 4.99 | |
| February | 30.3 | 40 | 33.3 | 32.5 | 38 | 28 | 58 | 28 | 33 | 36.4 | 41.5 | 45.2 | 112 | 2 | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1.05 | |
| March | 30.0 | 44 | 42.3 | 40.4 | 48 | 37 | 76 | 32 | 43 | 40.5 | 41.5 | 105.8 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1.06 | |
| April | 30.3 | 47 | 45.4 | 42.3 | 51 | 37 | 85 | 33 | 44 | 44.7 | 43.8 | 145.1 | 211 | 3 | | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1.29 | |
| May | 30.2 | 56 | 56.8 | 51.4 | 64 | 46 | 101 | 39 | 55 | 52.5 | 47.3 | 225.8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 8 | 0.59 | |
| June | 30.0 | 59 | 56.0 | 52.3 | 62 | 49 | 97 | 45 | 56 | 56.3 | 51.1 | 128.0 | 3 | 5 | | 3 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 2.71 | |
| July | 29.9 | 63 | 60.3 | 56.7 | 66 | 54 | 100 | 51 | 60 | 60.2 | 54.0 | 144.0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 3.65 | |
| August | 29.8 | 59 | 57.2 | 54.0 | 63 | 51 | 96 | 45 | 57 | 58.3 | 55.1 | 130.8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | 12 | 6 | 5.21 | |
| September | 30.0 | 59 | 58.0 | 55.5 | 65 | 51 | 94 | 46 | 58 | 56.0 | 54.3 | 131.4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1.39 | |
| October | 30.1 | 51 | 49.7 | 47.7 | 56 | 44 | 77 | 38 | 50 | 50.9 | 53.0 | 95.2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 1.05 | |
| November | 30.1 | 46 | 43.5 | 42.1 | 48 | 40 | 60 | 34 | 44 | 44.7 | 49.4 | 53.1 | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0.73 | |
| December | 30.0 | 46 | 42.4 | 41.3 | 46 | 39 | 51 | 35 | 43 | 42.5 | 46.7 | 11.2 | | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 1.62 | |
| Total or Average | 30.0 | 51 | 48.5 | 46.0 | 54 | 43 | 79 | 38 | 49 | 48.5 | 48.4 | 1251.2 | 1749 | 13 | 35 | 18 | 103 | 10 | 65 | 26.24 | |

TABLE VII—POPULATION OF KINGSTON UPON HULL

| Year | Registrar General's Estimated Population, Mid-Year | Natural Increase or Decrease during year | Number of persons on G.P.'s. lists under National Health Service | Number of Parliamentary Voters on Register | No. on rolls of maintained schools—January |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1952 | 299,400 | + 2,239 | 295,455 | 203,311 | 48,870 |
| 1953 | 299,400 | + 2,439 | 296,082 | 203,291 | 51,119 |
| 1954 | 300,000 | + 2,285 | 297,285 | 203,252 | 52,364 |
| 1955 | 299,600 | + 2,173 | 298,035 | 203,035 | 53,337 |
| 1956 | 300,200 | + 2,358 | 300,270 | 203,053 | 54,124 |

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment. Hereunder are particulars, kindly furnished by the Manager of the Kingston upon Hull Employment Exchange, in relation to unemployment as recorded by his Department.

| | 1956 | 1955 |
|--|----------|-------|
| Average number of persons unemployed in one week of each month of the year : | | |
| Men | 2,012 | 2,014 |
| Women | 434 | 573 |
| Juveniles | 63 | 65 |
| | 2,509 | 2,652 |
| Month in which " peak " period was reached | December | |
| Total in " peak " period of one week | 2,796 | |
| Month of lowest total of unemployment | July | |
| Total unemployed recorded in such month | 2,130 | |

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

Registration of Nursing Homes. Supervision of registered nursing homes was carried out in pursuance of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the model bye-laws issued by the Ministry of Health.

The appeal against the cancellation of the registration of one Nursing Home by the Council in 1955, was heard early in 1956 and was dismissed.

There are 5 homes on the register; one provides accommodation for maternity and chronic medical cases, two take mainly surgical cases, and two take chronic medical cases.

Every Nursing Home was inspected by the Senior Medical Officer (Maternity & Child Welfare) during the year.

There were 113 live births, 3 stillbirths, and no maternal deaths in registered private Nursing Homes.

X-Ray Facilities. Facilities for X-ray are available at East Hull Clinic for expectant mothers referred from the Ante-Natal Clinics, children from the Infant Welfare and School Clinics and patients from the Chest Clinics. During the year 220 cases were referred by the Maternity and Child Welfare Section, 171 by the School Health Service and 4,436 by the Chest Clinics, whilst 966 other persons were X-rayed by the Health Department, mainly in connection with medical examinations of Corporation staff prior to entry into the Superannuation Scheme.

Medical Examinations. From and including the 1st April, 1956, the Medical Officer of Health undertook the duties of "Medical Referee to Corporation Staffs," and in the nine months concerned, medical officers of the Department carried out 195 examinations in connection with the Sick Pay Scheme, and 563 examinations in respect of new appointments, admissions to the Superannuation Scheme and fitness to continue in employment.

Most of the examinations were carried out at the East Hull Clinic and the After-Care Section Offices in Lowgate: in a few Sick Pay Scheme cases domiciliary visits were made.

Later in the year, agreement was reached between the Health and Children's Committees for the Medical Officer of Health to be responsible for the medical examination of persons admitted to "Westwood," a Remand Home for Girls, which was opened on 1st October.

Open Spaces. Information supplied by the General Superintendent of Parks, etc., shows that there are in the city and immediately adjoining it, approximately 824 acres of Public Parks, Gardens, Recreation Grounds and open spaces owned by the Corporation ; and particulars kindly furnished by the Chief Education Officer indicate other open spaces to include sites controlled by the Education Committee and prepared for school playing fields, of an area of 286.6 acres. Additional sites not prepared for this purpose total 187.2 acres.

Public Baths, Wash-houses, etc., The City Engineer has supplied the following particulars of attendances at the public baths and wash-houses during 1956 :—

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Swimming Baths | 387,138 |
| Slipper Baths | 171,804 |
| Electro Medical, etc. | 15,864 |
| Wash-houses | 85,314 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 660,120 |
| | <hr/> |

The total attendances for the years 1955 and 1954 were 680,031 and 619,694 respectively.

City Mortuary. The public mortuary is situated in a disused burial ground in Castle Street. A properly equipped post-mortem room is attached and 520 post-mortem examinations were carried out there in 1956.

Inquests were held at the Coroner's Court, 181 George Street, and Dr. Philip Science, Her Majesty's Coroner for the City, has kindly furnished the following statistics :

| | 1956 | 1955 |
|--|-------|-------|
| Inquests and post-mortems (including post-mortems where inquests were found to be unnecessary) | 699 | 663 |
| Enquiries, etc., in connection with which there were no post-mortems | 137 | 146 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 836 | 809 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Inquests with Jury, exclusive of adjournments | 44 | 35 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Bodies accommodated at | | |
| City Mortuary | 425 | 390 |
| Hospitals, etc. | 411 | 419 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 836 | 809 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Disposal of the Dead. The General Superintendent of Parks, etc., has submitted the following information regarding cemeteries :

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Total area of cemetery land | 162 acres |
| Area in use for interments | 104 „ |
| Area reserved for cemetery extensions but used for other purposes | 58 „ |

The present accommodation for the disposal of the dead is considered to be adequate for a number of years.

Cremations. Of the 1,652 cremations carried out at the Crematorium during 1956, 1,146 were residents of Kingston upon Hull. Cremation has steadily increased year by year since the Crematorium was first opened in 1901, the increase during the last 20 years being remarkable. In 1937, there were 249 cremations including non-residents. This represented 16.5% of the total deaths. In 1956, there were 1,146 cremations of residents of Kingston upon Hull representing 35.4% of all deaths. Great advances have been made in the practice of cremation during recent years. Changing conditions of modern life along with centralisation of population in large towns demand a more hygienic and economic mode of disposal as a substitute for earth burial.

No charge is made by the Corporation in respect of the cremation of the remains of Kingston upon Hull residents.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

The chemical and bacteriological work undertaken in the City Laboratories in 1956 is the subject of a separate report by the City Analyst and Corporation Bacteriologist, D.J.T. Bagnall, Esq., A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

The number of samples examined chemically, excluding those submitted by the East Riding County Council and the Hull and Goole Port Health Authority, totalled 6,380, including 2,828 submitted under the Food and Drugs Act.

A total of 1,408 samples were examined bacteriologically and included the following :—

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Milk | 520 |
| Ice Cream | 46 |
| Ice Lollies, etc. | 42 |
| Other Foods | 191 |
| Waters | 542 |

Most of the bacteriological work for this city is performed in the Medical Research Council's Public Health Laboratory, which is accommodated in the same building as the City Laboratories. The Public Health Laboratory is under the direction of Dr. J. H. McCoy, and serves as the bacteriological centre for a wide area of Yorkshire.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Mr. G. H. Phillips Darley, Director of Welfare Services, has kindly supplied the following particulars about the working of the above-mentioned Act.

Section 21. Accommodation under the provisions of Section 21, National Assistance Act 1948, was provided during the year by the Welfare Services Department as follows :—

| | <i>Residential</i> | | | <i>Temporary</i> | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Men</i> | <i>Women</i> | <i>Children</i> | <i>Men</i> | <i>Women</i> | <i>Children</i> |
| Welfare Services Hostel— | | | | | | |
| 160 Beverley Road | — | — | — | — | 38 | 41 |
| Welfare Services Hostel— | | | | | | |
| 188 Anlaby Road | 106* | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bilton House— | | | | | | |
| Wivern Road | 19 | 34 | — | — | — | — |
| Dunbar House, Sutton | 38 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ferriby House, North Ferriby | 11 | 39 | — | — | — | — |
| Hugh Webster House, St. Luke's Street | 20 | 34 | — | — | — | — |
| Manor House, North Ferriby | 16 | 25 | — | — | — | — |
| Mentone House, West Hill, Hessle | 14 | 10 | — | — | — | — |
| Rose Villa, Beverley Road | — | 33 | — | — | — | — |
| Westbourne House, Westbourne Avenue | — | 41 | — | — | — | — |
| Westgate House, Hornsea | 12 | 32 | — | — | — | — |
| Netherhall, Sutton | — | 38 | — | — | — | — |
| Wilton House, Holderness Road | 19 | 28 | — | — | — | — |
| Other Premises | — | — | — | 6 | 18 | 85 |
| Total | 255 | 314 | — | 6 | 56 | 126 |

Notes :—

* This figure includes 1 Resident male accommodated under Section 21(4) National Assistance Act, 1948, for whom this authority is reimbursed by the East Riding County Council.

Included in the Grand Total above are 19 cases of evicted families, 8 of which remain, the balance of 11 being disposed of in the following manner :

| | |
|--|---|
| Found accommodation by own effort | 9 |
| Rehoused through Housing Department on approach by Welfare Services Department | 2 |

Accommodation under the provisions of Section 21 (4), National Assistance Act, 1948, was provided during the year by other Authorities who were reimbursed by this Authority as follows :

| | <i>Residential</i> | | | <i>Temporary</i> | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Men</i> | <i>Women</i> | <i>Children</i> | <i>Men</i> | <i>Women</i> | <i>Children</i> |
| East Riding County Council | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| West Riding County Council | — | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| County Borough of Oldham | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 2 | 8 | — | — | — | — |

The need for accommodation was removed in a further 41 cases through disposal by the Welfare Services Department in the following manner :—

| | |
|--|----|
| Rehoused through Housing Department | 1 |
| Rehoused through private landlords | 4 |
| Arrangements for accommodation at the Salvation Army Hostel and other Establishments (able-bodied men) | 6 |
| Returned to relatives following settlement of domestic upheaval through the medium of the Welfare Services Department intervention | 7 |
| Suspension of Eviction Notices or Orders to Quit following approach to agents or landlords by the Welfare Services Department | 5 |
| Fixed up with rooms | 18 |

Section 47. In no case was action found to be necessary under the provision of Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 26. Under the provision of Section 26 the Welfare Services Committee made, during the year, financial contributions to 15 voluntary organisations in respect of residential accommodation provided by them, as follows :—

| | <i>Men</i> | <i>Women</i> |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Homes for the Aged | 19 | 35 |
| Homes for the Deaf and Dumb | 7 | 5 |
| Homes for the Blind | 13 | 5 |
| Homes for Epileptics | 9 | 5 |
| Homes for Cripples | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 49 | 52 |

Section 29. In pursuance of the provisions of Section 29, the Welfare Services Committee, through the agency of the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, arranged for the employment of 99 men and women at the Institute's workshop in the following trades :—

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Cane furniture | Basket-making | Brush-making |
| Mat-making | Knitting | Chair re-seating |

Arrangements were made for the general welfare of the Blind and Partially-sighted in the city, totalling 660 blind persons and 155 partially sighted.

Incidence of Blindness. The following information has kindly been supplied through the Director of Welfare Services by Mr. A. Platt, Secretary and Manager of the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind.

During the year 137 Forms B.D.8 were received and the persons concerned were examined by the ophthalmic surgeons and dealt with as follows :—

| | |
|--|----|
| Number certified as Blind | 69 |
| Number transferred from Partially Sighted to Blind Register | 14 |
| Number certified as Partially Sighted | 38 |
| Number Decertified from Blind Register | 3 |
| Number Decertified from Partially Sighted Register | 1 |
| Number examined and not considered to be either Blind or Partially Sighted | 2 |
| Number re-examined but no change in category | 10 |

Details of follow-up action in cases certified as Blind, and recommended for treatment :—

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. <i>Surgical Cases</i> | |
| (a) Unfit for operation at present | 6 |
| (b) Awaiting re-examination following operation | 3 |
| (c) Awaiting further Operation | 1 |
| (d) Transferred to Partially Sighted Register as result of operation | 1 |
| (e) Had operation but sight not improved | 1 |
| (f) On Observation List for future re-examination | 7 |
| (g) Refuses operation | 1 |
| | — |
| | 20 |
| | — |

2. *Medical Cases*

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (a) Receiving treatment | 4 |
| (b) No action through death | 2 |
| | — |
| | 6 |
| | — |

3. *Cases for Hospital Supervision*

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Receiving Treatment | 2 |
| (b) Transferred to Hospital permanently | 1 |
| (c) Away at Training School | 1 |
| | — |
| | 4 |
| | — |

Details of follow-up action in cases certified as Partially Sighted, and recommended for treatment :—

1. *Surgical Cases*

| | |
|--|----|
| (a) On waiting list for operation | 3 |
| (b) Refuses operation | 1 |
| (c) Awaiting Operation when general health permits | 1 |
| (d) Awaiting Operation at a later date | 6 |
| | — |
| | 11 |
| | — |

2. *Medical Cases*

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (a) No action owing to death | 1 |
| (b) Receiving Treatment | 1 |
| | — |
| | 2 |
| | — |

3. *Cases for Hospital Supervision*

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) No action owing to death | 1 |
| (b) Transferred to Blind Register | 2 |
| (c) Receiving treatment | 2 |
| (d) On Observation List for future re-examination | 2 |
| | — |
| | 7 |
| | — |

4. *Optical*

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| (a) Refuses treatment | 1 |
| (b) Treatment received | 1 |
| | — |
| | 2 |
| | — |

TABLE VIII

ANALYSIS OF CASES CERTIFIED AS BLIND—1956

| | Con- genital Defect | Myopic Error | Glaucoma | Cataract | Con- genital Syphilis | Vascular Diseases | Diabetic Retino- pathy | Menin- gitis | Local Infection of Coats of the Eye | Other Primary Ocular Defects | Ophthalmia Neona- torum | Miscell- aneous | TOTAL |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Number of Cases | 2 | 16 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 83 |
| History of Treatment : | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not known | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Incomplete | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Refused | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Condition not amen- able to treatment | 1 | 9 | 1 | 5 | — | 10 | 3 | — | 5 | 2 | — | 3 | 39 |
| Successful | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| None | — | 7 | 1 | 10 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | 25 |
| Failed | — | — | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 14 |
| | 2 | 16 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 83 |
| Prognosis : | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Irremediable | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | 3 | — | 3 | 21 |
| Likely to Deteriorate | — | 8 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | 42 |
| Stationary | 1 | 1 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| Potentially Remed- iable | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| Uncertain | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 |
| | 2 | 16 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 83 |
| Recommendations : | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 2 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 2 | — | 9 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 53 |
| Medical | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Surgical | — | 7 | 1 | 10 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 20 |
| Optical | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hospital Supervision | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| | 2 | 16 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 83 |

TABLE IX

ANALYSIS OF CASES CERTIFIED AS PARTIALLY SIGHTED—1956.

| | Congenital Defect | Myopic Error | Glaucoma | Cataract | Vascular Diseases | Local Infection of Coats of the Eye | Other Primary Ocular Defects | Ophthalmia Neonatorum | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Number of Cases | 2 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 38 |
| History of Treatment : | | | | | | | | | |
| Not known | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Incomplete | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Treatment Refused | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Condition not amenable to treatment | 1 | 6 | — | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 18 |
| Successful | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| None | 1 | 4 | — | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 12 |
| Failed | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 2 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 38 |
| Prognosis : | | | | | | | | | |
| Irremediable | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Likely to Deteriorate | — | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 19 |
| Stationary | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Potentially Remediable | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Uncertain | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 6 |
| | 2 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 38 |
| Recommendations : | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 16 |
| Medical | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Surgical | — | 2 | 1 | 7 | — | 1 | — | — | 11 |
| Optical | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Hospital Supervision | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 7 |
| | 2 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 38 |

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

- (i) Total number of cases notified during the year 19
- (ii) Number of cases in which :—
- | | |
|---|------|
| (a) Vision lost | Nil. |
| (b) Vision impaired | Nil. |
| (c) Treatment continuing at end of year | Nil. |

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 29, the Welfare Services Committee, through the agency of the Hull and East Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, made arrangements for the general welfare of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, totalling 326 persons.

The following information has kindly been supplied through the Director of Welfare Services by the Rev. N. Dickinson Hennessy, Chaplain Superintendent of the Hull and East Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The total number of registered Deaf on the 31st March was 256, classified under the following age groupings :—

| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 16-20 | 18 | 8 |
| 21-50 | 79 | 55 |
| 51-64 | 29 | 19 |
| 65 and over | 16 | 32 |
| | <hr/> 142 | <hr/> 114 |

The total number of Hard of Hearing on the register on 31st March was 70, classified within the following age groupings :—

| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 16-20 | — | — |
| 21-50 | 10 | 8 |
| 51-64 | 9 | 20 |
| 65 and over | 3 | 20 |
| | <hr/> 22 | <hr/> 48 |

The total number of Deaf and Hard of Hearing placed in employment from 31st March, 1955, to 31st March, 1956, is 34.

Handicapped Persons (Other than the Blind, Partially Sighted, Deaf and Hard of Hearing).

Early in the year the Minister approved the Welfare Services Committee's scheme for the provision of welfare services for these classes of handicapped persons, under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

The following is the number of cases at present on the register :—

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Amputations | 35 | 16 | 51 |
| Joint and Muscular Diseases | 44 | 214 | 258 |
| Congenital Deformities | 9 | 17 | 26 |
| Diseases of Heart, Digestive System, Genito-Urinary System, etc. | 135 | 174 | 309 |
| Injuries, Diseases, Paralysis, etc., of Trunk and Limbs | 123 | 160 | 283 |
| Psychoneuroses, Mental Deficiency, etc. | 45 | 75 | 120 |
| Epilepsy, Spastics, etc. | 87 | 100 | 187 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 48 | 8 | 56 |
| Tuberculosis other than Respiratory | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| General Diseases, Asthma, Diabetes, etc. | 20 | 55 | 75 |
| | 550 | 827 | 1,377 |

EPILEPTICS AND CEREBRAL PALSY

A cerebral palsy clinic is held from time to time at the Park Avenue Special School and children of both school and pre-school age are seen there for diagnosis and treatment. These children include not only those attending the school but others who are treated as out-patients.

The existence of the clinic is well known and cases are referred by general medical practitioners, hospitals and the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the Health Department.

No special arrangements exist for the treatment of epilepsy but examination for diagnosis can be made at the school paediatric clinics.

Most of the epileptic children attend ordinary schools except when this is not possible owing to other physical or mental handicap and except for a very small number who, owing to bad home conditions, are resident in epileptic colonies.

Normally, arrangements for the treatment of both epileptics and cerebral palsies are made by the general practitioner.

The following three tables show the incidence of epilepsy and cerebral palsy so far as it is known.

Epileptics

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Attending ordinary schools | 39 |
| Attending special schools— | |
| Day educationally subnormal | 3 |
| Residential educationally subnormal | 2 |
| Physically handicapped | 2* |
| Open Air | 4 |
| Out of School | — |
| Resident in epileptic colonies | 1 |

* One child is also a spastic.

Cerebral Palsies

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Pre-school children | 8 |
| Attending ordinary schools | 15 |
| Attending special schools— | |
| Physically handicapped | 32† |
| Educationally subnormal | 2 |
| Out of school | — |

† One child is also epileptic.

Of the total number of mental defectives under Statutory supervision :—

| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Number who are subject to epilepsy | 20 | 28 | 48 |
| Number who suffer in varying degrees from cerebral palsy | 18 | 12 | 30 |

PART II

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE
AND SANITATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Water. The Water Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied the following information.

The supply throughout the year has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological examinations are taken frequently and chemical examinations at varying intervals. The chloramine process is in operation, the normal dosage being 0·15 parts per million.

The water supplied by this Undertaking is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

All water leaving the pumping stations is bacteriologically pure and when new mains are laid or alterations take place, such mains are sterilized before the water is put into circulation.

The number of dwelling-houses and the estimated population supplied in the City and County of Kingston upon Hull area are 93,009 and 300,200 respectively. All the supplies taken from the Corporation's supply are direct main connections.

Sampling of Water. Samples of the City's water supply are taken regularly from various points of the City and submitted by the City Analyst and Bacteriologist to the presumptive Bac. Coli. Test. The results of his examinations throughout the year will be published in his Annual Report. He also examines the water for residual chlorine.

Drainage and Sewerage. The following particulars are submitted from information supplied by the City Engineer.

The main emphasis during the year has been on works forming part of the West Hull and Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme. The contractor for the substructure of the Humberside Pumping Station has employed a specialist sub-contractor for the purpose of remedying certain leaks through both external and internal walls of the substructure. The work which was completed towards the end of the year consisted of the injection of both cement grout and chemical under pressure into the walls and has proved very successful. The superstructure contractor has completed the shell of the building and only internal finishings and external ancillary works remain. The installation of all the mechanical and electrical plant is well advanced and it is anticipated that the station will come into operation about the middle of 1957.

The connections between the existing sewerage system and the completed 8' 0" diameter Western Branch Trunk Sewer have now been completed as far as is practicable and road reinstatement is also complete. The sewer, which extends a distance of approximately 4,645 lin. yds. from the new Humberside Pumping Station in West Dock Avenue to First Lane, Hessle, cannot be brought into use until the new pumping station is commissioned. However, the small temporary pumping station which has been constructed over the Western Branch Trunk Sewer near the junction of Hessle Road and Anlaby Park Road South has continued to operate satisfactorily during the year and will enable approximately 350 houses to be erected in West Hull in advance of the completion of the Humberside Pumping Station.

The contractor for the first section of the Northern Branch Trunk Sewer has continued to make good progress. This section extends from the new pumping station *via*, Harrow Street, The Boulevard, West Park and the Fairground to Spring Bank West near its junction with Walton Street and consists mainly of 10' 9" dia. sewer, approximately 2,700 lin. yds. in length, all of which is being constructed in tunnel under compressed air and using hooded tunnel shields.

The completion of this first section of the sewer will assist in the elimination of the Walton Street drainage bottleneck and its construction is expected to take until mid 1958. The main drainage difficulties in this area of the City will not, however, be completely removed until the remaining sections of the Northern Branch Trunk Sewer from Spring Bank West to near the northerly City Boundary have been constructed. Design work on these sections has been completed and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government has given authority for tenders to be invited. The tender documents are in an advanced stage of preparation and it is expected that the constructional work will commence about the middle of 1957 and take about 3 years to complete. The remaining sections of the sewer extend from Spring Bank West to Perth Street West, thence through open land to the east of National Avenue via Bricknell Avenue and Fairfax Avenue to the northern end of Hall Road and comprises approximately 4,600 lin. yds. of 9' down to 4' 6" diameter trunk sewer. Its completion will permit further development in North Hull and the Cottingham area of Haltemprice. In addition, various overloaded existing sewers will be relieved, the need for 2 sub-pumping stations eliminated and certain agricultural drains will be intercepted and their flow taken into the trunk sewer.

It has been necessary to continue to advise the restriction of development in certain areas of the City due to the overloaded nature of the existing sewerage system and complete relief is dependent upon the completion of main drainage works in both the eastern and western sections of the City.

It has been found possible to recommence preliminary design work on the main drainage scheme to deal with that part of the City between the Holderness Drain and the River Hull but from time to time it has been necessary to cease this work in order to concentrate available staff on works already in an advance state of design, or under construction in connection with the West Hull and Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme. The scheme in East Hull will mean the construction of an extension to the pumping station in Hedon Road and an associated system of trunk sewers.

There is no further progress to report on the technical aspects relating to the scheme for the drainage of certain areas in the north of the City, east of the River Hull by means of separate treatment works.

Investigations have continued with the object of preventing or controlling the discharge of obnoxious trade effluent into the sewers, since these can have a harmful effect on both sewer men working in the sewers and the fabric of the sewer itself.

Watercourses, Streams, etc. During the early summer months, 20 complaints were received regarding the offensive condition of the Beverley and Skidby Drain—a large, open, land drain, which runs almost through the centre of the City, from north to south. For many years this drain (which older residents of the City will remember as Tarry Drain on account of the discolouration of the water) has been the cause of concern because the exceptionally small fall in the drain bed prevents an effectual flow of water, thus giving rise to stagnation and offensive smells. This year, the condition of the drain became so bad that drastic measures had to be taken to abate the nuisance. It was not possible to move the water either north or southward, or to impound for flushing, and eventually, on the authority of the Cleansing and Sanitary Committee, the Fire Brigade removed some $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of water by pumping it into one of the City sewers. At the conclusion of pumping, water from the River Hull was allowed to enter the drain through a sluice-gate, at a point north of the City, thereby greatly diluting the remaining pockets of contaminated water. While the drain was being emptied, the opportunity was taken to remove some of the rubbish which had been dumped into the drain over a period of years and a total of 22 lorry loads was removed. This drain has outlasted its period of usefulness to agriculture and arrangements for filling it in are now under consideration.

All watercourses and streams continued to receive attention with the object of preventing mosquito breeding, and spraying with larvicide was carried out where necessary. In the case of one dyke which forms part of the City boundary, the co-operation of the officers of the adjoining rural authority was obtained.

Public Cleansing. The following information appertaining to the main functions of the Public Cleansing Department has been obtained from the Public Cleansing Superintendent who is responsible for the Cleansing Services within the City. The Department is responsible for Refuse Collection and Disposal—Street Cleansing (including snow removal)—the control of Public Conveniences and, during the past few years, clearance and levelling of bomb sites. Refuse is disposed of at two large separation and incineration plants and by controlled tipping; these sites are at present in use on the outskirts of the City.

Refuse Collection and Disposal :

| | <i>Loads</i> | <i>Tons</i> |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Total domestic and trade refuse collected | 47,781 | 74,621 |
| Disposal by separation and incineration | 37,062 | 57,974 |
| Disposal by controlled tipping | 10,719 | 16,647 |
| | 47,781 | 74,621 |
| Waste paper collected by special vehicles | 1,707 | 872 |
| Refuse from bombed sites (tipped) | 154 | 324 |
| Refuse delivered by private traders and disposed of as follows : | | |
| By separation and incineration | 1,631 | 766 |
| By controlled tipping | 1,893 | 1,893 |
| Total refuse dealt with | 53,166 | 78,476 |

Total materials disposed of by means of controlled tipping :

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| Refuse collected by the Department | 10,719 | 16,647 |
| Refuse delivered by private traders | 1,893 | 1,893 |
| Refuse from bombed sites | 154 | 324 |
| Residual materials from Refuse Disposal Plant (Dust, Clinker, Debris, etc.) | 10,799 | 34,009 |
| Street Sweepings and gully detritus | 2,936 | 5,876 |
| | 26,501 | 58,749 |

Collection of domestic refuse is carried out on a weekly basis from the 33 Districts into which the City is divided; staff employed on this type of work consists of 33 Chargemen and 167 refuse collectors. 59 vehicles are also employed.

The disposal of salvage paper, cardboard, etc., presented some difficulty due to the Paper Mills being unable to cope with the volume of supplies and a

"rationing" system was applied in June. This consequently reduced sales and during the year, 1,538 tons were sold at a value of £13,436.

Income from steam supplied increased from £1,249 for 2 months in 1955 to £8,310 for the full year 1956. The initial supply only commenced in November, 1955. Fluctuations in the prices obtainable for scrap metals also benefited the Department and this source of revenue increased from £15,889 in 1955 to £17,977 in 1956.

Major repairs to the chimney and cells of No. 2 Refuse Disposal Plant necessitated the closure of the Plant for 10 weeks during which time refuse normally dealt with at the Plant had to be tipped, with the consequent usage of tipping space which is becoming more and more a scarce commodity.

Negotiations are already proceeding for obtaining a suitable site for a new Refuse Disposal Plant to replace No. 1 Refuse Disposal Plant which has been in commission since 1929.

Street Cleansing. The work of Street Cleansing is carried out by a staff of 118 men assisted by 4 mechanical sweepers. The mileage of streets within the City is 254½ and it is calculated that in one year 43,272 miles are swept.

In January and February some 20 days were spent on snow removal work after heavy falls and expenditure under this heading greatly increased. The staff of the Department was supplemented by employees of the City Engineer's and Parks Departments and casual labour obtained from the Employment Exchange. It was also necessary to engage transport from private firms to remove snow from the main thoroughfares.

To eliminate frost and dangerous road conditions during this period the spreading of grit and sand continued over the 24 hours of each day.

The number of gullies cleansed during the year was 69,006 and in addition to this work the gully machines cleaned out many cesspits and septic tanks for private residents both inside and outside the City boundary.

Public Conveniences. The erection of additional public lavatories did not materialise during the year and the whole scheme is now held up owing to capital restrictions. The number of conveniences situated in various parts of the City is 7 attended and 42 unattended.

On the 31st December, 1956, the staff of the Department was 594 men and 105 vehicles.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AND SANITATION

This section of the Report, together with the following sections on Housing and Food and Drugs, deals with the work of the Public Health Inspectors—previously known as Sanitary Inspectors. The change of the name was brought about during the year under review by the Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956, which gives formal recognition to the growth in the duties of these officers during the last half century. They are still responsible for all their old duties which fall under the heading of sanitation, but in addition, Parliament has placed upon them many new and important duties which are not associated in the public mind with such words as sanitary or sanitation. To mention one example, they administer the Shops Acts which include not only provisions relating to sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, temperature, ventilation, lighting, etc., in shops (which are generally understood as falling within the term “sanitation”) but also provisions relating to general closing hours, meal-times, Sunday employment, night employment, employment of young persons, provision of seats for female assistants, etc. These last mentioned provisions could hardly be described as sanitary provisions but they are undoubtedly intended for the protection of the health of shop assistants. Similar considerations apply to the inspectors' duties under the Factories Acts, Food and Drugs Acts, Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, and a mass of other legislation.

It is hoped that the new title will convey to the general public a better indication of the wide scope of a Public Health Inspector's work and that, arising from this, there may be an improvement in the rate of recruitment.

The following table summarises the work carried out by the inspectors during 1956. Figures for the previous year are also included for comparison.

TABLE X

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND SUBSEQUENT ACTION

| | 1955 | 1956 |
|---|--|-------|
| Complaints registered | 10332 | 10775 |
| <i>Inspections and Investigations, etc.—</i> | | |
| Houses (under Public Health Act) | 10946 | 12034 |
| Houses (under Housing Acts) | 496 | 529 |
| Houses (for overcrowding) | 256 | 276 |
| Passages, Areas, etc. | 758 | 612 |
| Keeping of Animals and other statutory nuisances | 55 | 29 |
| Premises infested with—Rats or Mice | 2757 | 2442 |
| Insect Pests | 1537 | 1335 |
| Milkshops and Dairies | 251 | 322 |
| Ice-cream Premises | 557 | 431 |
| Caravans | 291 | 426 |
| Drainage | 2066 | 2010 |
| Visits re infectious disease | 4365 | 3191 |
| Miscellaneous | 9401 | 7108 |
| Offensive Trades Premises | <div> <div></div> <div>Day</div> <div>Night</div> </div> | 3766 |
| | | 1321 |
| Smoke Observations and Inspections | 2538 | 1378 |
| Pigsty Premises | 3522 | 914 |
| Common Lodging Houses | <div> <div>Day</div> <div>Night</div> </div> | 582 |
| | | 92 |
| Seamen's Lodging Houses | <div> <div>Day</div> <div>Night</div> </div> | 500 |
| | | 90 |
| Houses-let-in-lodgings | <div> <div>Day</div> <div>Night</div> </div> | 795 |
| | | 110 |
| Factories—General and Sanitary Provisions | 591 | 735 |
| Means of escape in case of fire | 66 | 268 |
| Shops (Observations and Inspections) | 10006 | 6541 |
| Shops (Sunday Trading) | 1427 | 863 |
| Cinemas and Theatres | 23 | 2 |
| Bakehouses | 610 | 304 |
| Workplaces | 499 | 183 |
| Food Preparing premises and Catering establishments | 1690 | 1093 |
| Totals | 64820 | 50282 |
| <i>Revisits and Re-inspections—</i> | | |
| Houses (under Public Health Act) | 4913 | 5591 |
| Houses (under Housing Acts) | 200 | 68 |
| Factories—General and Sanitary Provisions | 403 | 238 |
| Miscellaneous | 13507 | 12437 |
| Totals | 19023 | 18334 |

TABLE X—*Continued*

| <i>Notices served</i> | 1955 | 1956 |
|--|-------|-------|
| Informal | 6960 | 6844 |
| Statutory (under Public Health Act) | 2237 | 2773 |
| Statutory (under Prevention of Damage by Pests Acts) | 3 | — |
| Letters <i>re</i> Overcrowding | 148 | 178 |
| Other Letters, Verbal Notices and Reminders | 4161 | 5124 |
| Factories Act, 1937 | | |
| Power Factories | 14 | 26 |
| Non-power Factories | 6 | 2 |
| Shops | 376 | 102 |
| Smoke Nuisances (P.H. Act, S. 102) | 43 | 31 |
| Food Preparing premises and Catering establishments | 15 | 34 |
| Totals | 13963 | 15114 |
| <i>Result of Action taken</i> | | |
| Floors relaid or repaired | 864 | 705 |
| Walls and Ceilings repaired | 2428 | 2171 |
| Dampness of walls remedied | 1427 | 1349 |
| Roofs repaired | 2256 | 1768 |
| Spoutings repaired | 1754 | 1705 |
| Fall-spoutings disconnected from drains | 13 | 7 |
| Windows repaired or made to open | 1206 | 996 |
| Sinks provided | 22 | 35 |
| Premises cleansed and/or redecorated | 5 | 16 |
| Verminous houses disinfested | 578 | 380 |
| Verminous persons cleansed | 61 | 68 |
| Drains freed from obstruction | 1028 | 987 |
| Drains relaid or repaired | 184 | 207 |
| Yards drained, paved or repaired | 211 | 199 |
| W.C.'s reconstructed or repaired, etc. | 734 | 628 |
| New W.C. pedestals or cisterns provided | 582 | 599 |
| Dustbins provided | 2434 | 2352 |
| Rat infested premises cleared | 2685 | 2301 |
| Smoke nuisances abated | 120 | 136 |
| Miscellaneous improvements effected and nuisances abated | 2675 | 2428 |
| Overcrowding abated | 182 | 175 |
| Noise nuisances abated | 7 | 6 |
| Totals | 21456 | 19218 |

TABLE X—Continued

| | 1955 | 1956 |
|--|------|------|
| <i>Verbal or Written Cautions re Infringement of Byelaws at Registered Premises—</i> | | |
| Pigsty Premises | 43 | 3 |
| Common Lodging Houses | 80 | 70 |
| Seamen's Lodging Houses | 67 | 40 |
| Houses-let-in-lodgings | 161 | 214 |
| Offensive Trades Premises | 89 | 40 |
| Totals | 440 | 367 |
| <i>Contraventions remedied at Registered and other Premises—</i> | | |
| Pigsty premises | 37 | 111 |
| Common Lodging Houses | 77 | 67 |
| Seamen's Lodging Houses | 63 | 55 |
| Houses-let-in-lodgings | 120 | 410 |
| Factories (power and non-power) | 113 | 12 |
| Factories—means of escape in case of fire | 7 | 20 |
| Shops | 349 | 148 |
| Shops (Sunday Trading) | 62 | 10 |
| Bakehouses | 169 | 27 |
| Offensive Trades | 84 | 35 |
| Food Preparing premises and Catering establishments | 67 | 146 |
| Totals | 1148 | 1041 |
| <i>Houses in which defects were remedied—</i> | | |
| By owners as a result of : | | |
| Informal action | 6332 | 6016 |
| Notices under Public Health Act | 2203 | 2249 |
| By Local Authority in default of owners : | | |
| Under Public Health Acts | 806 | 1250 |
| Houses-let-in-lodgings | 71 | 44 |
| Totals | 9412 | 9559 |

TABLE XI

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED DURING 1956

| Act and Section under which served : | No. of Notices served | No. complied with (including those served in previous years and complied with in 1956) | No. not complied with at the end of 1956 | No. of Notices complied with by the Corporation in default of owner (included in Col. (3)) |
|---|-----------------------------|---|--|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| <i>Public Health Act, 1936—</i> | | | | |
| Section 24—Sewers | 289 | 315 | 16 | 220 |
| Do. (as amended by Section 49 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952) | 825 | 789 | 52 | 658 |
| Section 39—Drains etc. | 211 | 153 | 70 | 37 |
| „ 45—Water-closets | 362 | 345 | 50 | 92 |
| „ 56—Paving of : Yards | 34 | 23 | 21 | 3 |
| Courts | 35 | 37 | 9 | 35 |
| Passages | 30 | 39 | 2 | 33 |
| „ 75—Dustbins | 149 | 160 | 16 | 31 |
| „ 93—Nuisances | 892 | 681 | 381 | — |
| „ 103—Smoke nuisances | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| <i>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949—</i> | | | | |
| Section 4—Works | — | 2 | — | — |
| <i>Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952—</i> | | | | |
| Section 51—Stopped-up drains ... | 161 | 160 | 7 | 50 |
| Totals | 2,989 | 2,707 | 624 | 1,159 |

Legal Proceedings. 82 cases were referred to the Prosecuting Solicitor for legal action following failure of the owners to comply with statutory notices served under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. 3 cases outstanding at the end of 1955 were also dealt with during the year. The number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken in 1955 was 42.

In 13 cases the owners carried out the work before summonses were issued, and summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs following satisfactory completion of work in 43 cases. Adjournments were made in 9 instances because the work was in hand, the summonses being subsequently withdrawn on payment of costs following the abatement of the nuisance.

Nuisance Orders were made in 16 cases. In 7 of these cases, the 2 defendants concerned were also fined £1 each and costs. For failing to comply with an Order, another defendant was fined £5.

The remaining 4 cases were still outstanding at the end of the year.

The Prosecuting Solicitor was also informed of 7 persons who had failed to supply information concerning ownership of certain premises as required by Section 277 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Section 168 of the Housing Act, 1936. In all instances the particulars were furnished after letters of warning.

Details of legal proceedings respecting contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, etc., and for offences against the Shops Act, will be found in the appropriate sections of the Report.

Dustbins. The Council continued under the powers conferred upon them by Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to supply dustbins to premises where owners had failed to comply with statutory notices. During the year 31 dustbins were supplied and the cost recovered from the owners or occupiers concerned, compared with 26 in the previous year.

Scavenging of Common Courts and Passages. It was not necessary to serve on tenants any notices in connection with passages, etc., which had not been regularly swept or kept clean and free from rubbish. In a number of instances, however, accumulations were discovered to have been deposited, mostly in courts, and the offenders were usually found to be builders who had been carrying out repair work at nearby houses. These deposits were removed following informal action by the Department.

Pigeons, Nuisances from. The number of pigeons living on buildings within the City is still in the region of several thousands, despite our efforts during recent years.

Section 48 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930, empowers the Council to trap pigeons believed to have no owners. The birds are caught alive in large traps which are replenished daily with food and water. During the year

1,419 birds were trapped compared with 1,837 in 1955. Of the former number 228 were ringed birds, and after information concerning ownership had been obtained from the National Homing Union, the owners were asked whether they desired the birds to be returned to them. A small fee was charged to cover the cost of transport and feeding during the time the birds had been in the possession of the Local Authority.

One bird was returned to an owner residing in Belgium. I am indebted to the Consular service of that country for their assistance in arranging for the export of this bird.

Since 1951, 8,417 pigeons have been caught, thereby preventing new buildings in the City centre becoming breeding grounds. It is not the intention to catch all the birds in Queen Victoria Square, since many of the residents of the City appear to regard them as pets.

By arrangement, the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council examined 68 pigeons during the year. All were found to be healthy birds.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Clean Air Act, 1956, completed its passage through Parliament during the year and many of its provisions were brought into operation on the 31st December. These included the sections relating to new furnaces, smoke density meters, height of new chimneys and smoke control areas. Other provisions relating to dark smoke, grit and dust, railways and ships are not yet in operation. The "appointed days" for these sections will be fixed by Orders to be made by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry has stated that it is intended to bring into operation the sections relating to dark smoke, grit and dust, some time early in 1958, thus allowing the three years period of grace recommended by the Beaver Committee.

The object of this delay in connection with dark smoke is to allow industrial firms time to overhaul, and if necessary replace, their boiler plant and furnaces. The term "dark smoke" sets a considerably higher standard than the old term "black smoke" and any offence may result in immediate legal proceedings, without preliminary service of abatement notices. It is therefore very important that industrialists should make good use of this waiting period and be quite ready for the higher standard when it begins to operate. Mechanical stokers and similar equipment are not always available for immediate delivery and should not be left until the last moment. These points have been stressed by the smoke inspectors when visiting boiler houses during the year.

The powers relating to smoke control areas will enable local authorities to secure a considerable improvement in atmospheric conditions and opens up an entirely new field of endeavour. Domestic smoke has hitherto been outside the law and yet it accounts for nearly half the smoke in the atmosphere. It is of a more tarry nature than industrial smoke and is discharged at a lower level. It puts in its greatest contribution during the winter when fog is most likely to occur and prevent dispersal. No great improvement could be expected in the general state of the atmosphere so long as the law completely ignored domestic smoke, but now that omission has been rectified and local authorities are empowered to deal with the problem in a methodical manner, area by area, so that progress can be kept in step with the increasing supplies of smokeless fuels.

Two types of property are most suitable for inclusion in smoke control areas, viz :

(a) New housing estates.

(b) The city centre.

All Corporation houses built since the war are fitted with approved types of fuel-burning appliances capable of burning smokeless fuel ; in fact, the claims of these appliances to higher efficiency are based on the assumption that they will be *used* for smokeless fuel. It would therefore involve no hardship to insist upon the best use of these appliances. The new housing estates start off clean and bright and we have the opportunity of ensuring that they remain so.

With regard to city centres, these may be selected for several reasons including practicability, civic pride, and publicity value. It is eminently practicable to create a smoke control area in a city centre because the buildings there include a high proportion of shops, offices, cinemas, public buildings, etc., and most premises of this type are normally heated by smokeless methods. The most valuable buildings and those with the greatest architectural beauty are usually near the city centre and it obviously fosters civic pride if these are clean and attractive, rather than drab and grimy. The long-term objective is to secure a completely smokeless city and no better starting point could be found, from the publicity angle, than the city centre where the results are seen by the maximum number of citizens. The obvious improvement secured at a minimum cost then facilitates extensions to other areas.

Preliminary surveys of a central area have already been carried out and the results were as follows :—



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Stonework of Holy Trinity Church deeply eroded by atmospheric acids. Coal contains, on average, 1.5% sulphur, and when burnt, most of this is converted to twice its weight of SO_2 . Further combination with water vapour and oxygen in the atmosphere increases it to more than 3 times its weight of H_2SO_4 (sulphuric acid). Over a million tons of coal are consumed annually in this City.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Dwelling houses and flats | 48 |
| Suites of offices | 228 |
| Shops | 248 |
| Public Houses | 10 |
| Residential Hotels | 3 |
| Miscellaneous | 83 |
| | <hr/> |
| TOTAL | 620 |
| | <hr/> |

There are 1,431 chimneys in the area, of which 422 are in use. Of those in use, 256 are smoke producing, the remainder being attached to plant or appliances using smokeless fuel.

Full details were obtained of all fuel-burning appliances in use and all types and quantities of fuel burned, and the inspectors were proceeding to survey a large adjoining area when the shortage of inspectorial staff, which has handicapped the department for several years, became more acute and made it necessary to break off this work in order to keep place with complaints, infectious disease and other pressing subjects.

Early in the year, in anticipation of the passing of the new Act, the Council set up a special committee—The Clean Air (Special) Committee, to co-ordinate the action of various committees and departments concerned with atmospheric pollution. By the end of the year, the exact powers and duties of this special committee were still under discussion. One of its interests was publicity and during the summer an intensive campaign was undertaken, involving a 1½ page feature article in the *Hull Daily Mail* ; 2,000 printed bookmarkers, designed by the Health Department and issued through the Public Libraries ; special window display of books by the Public Libraries ; large posters displayed on bill-boards throughout the City and other posters displayed in corporation offices ; 400 coloured posters (designed in the Health Department) exhibited on buses ; announcements, varied as required, added to Tele-chef recordings by the Corporation Telephones Department ; whole page article inserted by the City Treasurer in the Tenant's Handbook ; hundreds of small pamphlets obtained from the National Smoke Abatement Society and issued by the Health Department, etc. Past experience has shown that publicity of this nature is an essential preliminary to any advance which requires the co-operation of the general public.

The City Analyst has supplied the following information from his records of atmospheric pollution during 1956.

| <i>Deposit Gauges</i> | | <i>Tons per Square Mile</i> | | <i>Total (in tons</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | | <i>per Month</i> | | <i>per sq. mile</i> |
| Gauge placed at :— | | <i>Maximum</i> | <i>Minimum</i> | <i>for year</i> |
| (1) | Pearson Park | 30.1 | 13.6 | 244 |
| (2) | Springhead Golf Course | 28.3* | 7.1* | 142† |
| (3) | Dunswell Waterworks | 16.8 | 6.8 | 118 |

* excluding April.

† including estimated figure for April

Smoke. The total weight of smoke collected during the year from the atmosphere outside the laboratories was 3.4 milligrammes per cubic foot of air, as compared with a figure of 3.1 for 1955.

Sulphur Gases. The average weights in milligrammes of sulphur trioxide collected per day on chemically treated cylinders each having an exposed surface of 100 square centimetres were as follows :—

| <i>Year</i> | | | <i>Central</i> | | | <i>Evan</i> | |
|-------------|------|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | | | <i>Police Station</i> | <i>Pickering Park</i> | <i>Sutton Road</i> | <i>Wawne</i> | <i>Fraser Hospital</i> |
| 1955 | .... | ... | 1.73 | 1.01 | 1.45 | 0.60 | 0.81 |
| 1956 | .... | .... | 1.87 | 1.13 | 1.54 | 0.61 | 0.87* |

* excluding January and February.

The Department's staff normally includes three inspectors and one assistant who devote their whole time to smoke abatement and the control of offensive trades, but for most of the year there were only 2 inspectors owing to staff shortages affecting the whole inspectorial staff. The following tables indicate the work carried out by these inspectors during 1956 :—

Observations :—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Nuisances observed | 125 |
| No. of half-hour smoke observations | 992* |
| Observations <i>re</i> grit and dust | 284 |
| Inspections of industrial premises | 420 |

* several chimneys may be observed simultaneously.

Action taken :

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Verbal cautions given | 132 |
| Written cautions and letters | 27 |
| Statutory notices served | 4 |
| Legal proceedings instituted | 1 |

Result of action :—

| | |
|---|------|
| No. of nuisances abated | 136† |
| No. of nuisances outstanding but receiving attention at end of year | 35 |
| † including cases outstanding at the end of 1955. | |

Improvements carried out at the request of the Department :—

| | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|----|
| Alterations to boilers, furnaces or chimneys | .... | .... | .... | .... | 58 |
| Improved stoking of fuel | . | . | . | ... | 42 |
| Arrangements for arresting dust and grit |  |  | .... | .. | 8 |

Plans of trade premises using boiler plants :—

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|-----|----|
| No. examined | .... | .... | . | .... | ... | 24 |
| No. passed without alteration | . | . | ... | . | ... | 9 |
| No. requiring alteration before approval | | | | | | |
| re chimneys | . | .. | . | × | | 10 |
| re stokers and fuel | .. | ... | .... |  |  | 5 |

86 complaints were received and upon investigation 12 of these could not be substantiated. The justifiable complaints concerned smoke from wood-burning (7), brickworks (3), metallurgical works (8), steam boiler plant (19), miscellaneous smoke nuisances (13), nuisances from dust and grit (24).

It is not possible in this report to deal in detail with all improvements effected during the year but I would mention four cases of special interest :—

- (1) Kingston upon Hull, being the third largest port in the United Kingdom, is also an important railway terminus with large areas of marshalling yards and sidings. Considerable nuisance has been experienced in the past due to smoke from steam engines engaged in shunting, or standing idle. It is now pleasing to report that 30 diesel units are working in the dock areas and 12 multiple diesel units have arrived for local passenger train services.

- (2) In my report for 1955, I mentioned a factory, scheduled under the Alkali Acts, which had for many years been a source of nuisance due to emissions of smoke and sulphur gases. One of the processes carried out at this factory involves the gradual heating of a mixture containing sulphur, and this is done in a great number of small ovens, operating in batches intermittently, each batch taking approximately 28 days for completion. In the initial stages of coal-firing, with cold and damp ovens, and at subsequent periods, volumes of dense black smoke are discharged. Men engaged on this particular work have always maintained that satisfactory results could only be obtained by heating these ovens with a certain type of coal. After many discussions the firm was prevailed upon to try the use of coke. At first, a mixture of coal and coke was tried and found to be satisfactory. Since then, the use of coal, except when lighting up, has been discontinued. At the same time, progress has been made with the new, experimental plant to which I referred last year, and it is expected that production tests will be carried out early in 1957. It is hoped that this plant will be virtually smokeless and will also lead to a reduction in sulphur emissions.
- (3) The large metallurgical works which has been referred to in previous reports continued to be the subject of complaints from residents in the neighbourhood. The basic trouble in this case is that the houses are too near the works. Except on minor points, which immediately receive attention, the firm cannot be charged with failing to do everything reasonably practicable to minimise the emission of smoke and dust, but it should be understood that with any works of this type, employing over 2,000 men, and melting 45-50 tons of iron per hour, as well as carrying on pottery and other work in fairly close proximity to houses, some complaints are inevitable. At the close of the year, the firm had given orders for the conversion of 2 cupolas to a hot blast system which will re-use a proportion of the hot gases from the top of the cupolas, thereby reducing grit emission and the amount of fuel consumed. They have also provided for a new dust arresting plant to be installed on the west side of the factory at a cost of many thousands of pounds.
- (4) At the cement works, a £150,000 full-scale experiment is about to be carried out on one kiln which should result in a considerable reduction of dust and vapour emissions. The constructional work is nearing completion and production tests will take place early in 1957.

NOISE NUISANCES

Section 60 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952, provides (briefly) that any excessive, unreasonable or unnecessary noise which is prejudicial to health or a nuisance shall be a statutory nuisance for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year, 12 complaints of noise nuisances were received and 103 visits were made by the inspectorial staff concerning these cases and others which came to their attention in the course of routine work. Seven notices or letters were issued and improvements were effected in 6 cases. No action could be taken in respect of 3 complaints, and in 2 other instances where noisy businesses had been established without the necessary consent of the Town Planning Committee, the cases were referred to the Town Planning Department. One of the complaints dealt with concerned a wood-flour mill and this was the subject of a petition signed by numerous householders and supported by a deputation which was received by the Cleansing and Sanitary Committee. High speed grinders caused noise and vibration, and the rapping of cyclones in order to prevent a build-up of dust was also mentioned. A cavity wall was erected and sound-proof doors provided to enclose the machinery; heavy motors were re-set and insulated against sound; new bearings were provided to the fans and the balance of the fans was improved; and parts of the cyclones were enclosed. There is still some noise from this factory but it can no longer be considered as excessive having regard to the nature of the work and the fact that it is in an area zoned for industry.

The problem of noise is becoming more and more acute and must be tackled in a realistic fashion in the near future. Low flying jet aircraft, because of the sudden onset of the noise, can be most disturbing, but fortunately this noise is usually of short duration. A much more penetrating noise, and on many occasions of long duration, is that of heavy diesel motors, motor cycles and other mopeds and with the ever increasing number of these vehicles on the road efficient legislation must be introduced in the near future to combat the noise which they create.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Offensive Trades. The number of trades classified as "offensive" and operating in the City at the end of 1956 was 16, involving 122 premises, and including 97 premises in respect of which the Corporation's consent operates for a limited period. The following table shows the number of businesses classified according to the trade carried on :—

| | 1956 |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Bone Boilers | 4 |
| Fat Melters | 5 |
| Fat Extractors | 3 |
| Tallow Melters | 3 |
| Blood Driers | 2 |
| Fish Curers | 59 |
| Rag and Bone Dealers | 21 |
| Gut Scrapers | 2 |
| Tripe Boilers | 2 |
| Fish Manure Manufacturers | 8 |
| Fish Oil Manufacturers | 5 |
| Glue Maker | 1 |
| Leather Dresser | 1 |
| Fellmonger | 1 |
| Soap Boilers | 3 |
| Tanners | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 122 |
| | <hr/> |

Kingston upon Hull is the largest fishing port in the United Kingdom and some of the trades scheduled above deal with the by-products of the fishing industry. Other trades, such as fish meal manufacturing, have been developed on an extensive scale, and although this has not been formally declared an offensive trade under the provisions of the Public Health Act, and is therefore not included in the above table, it is undoubtedly the type of business which can give rise to nuisances from effluvia if there is the slightest relaxation in supervision at all stages of production. It is difficult to record the full extent of such work, especially as large quantities of fish for processing are brought into the city by road and rail from other ports, but one factory alone is able to deal with as much as 800 tons of raw fish daily, producing therefrom oil, meal, glue, manure, etc.

All premises used for offensive trades are subject to systematic day and night observations. During 1956, 3,834 day and 1,317 night inspections were made of these premises and other places where effluvium nuisances might arise. A total of 11 complaints were received from the general public and prompt attention was given in each case. Three informal notices were served and there were 37 verbal cautions and follow-up letters.

As a result of representations made by the Department, structural improvements were effected in 15 cases and improved operations to minimise possible nuisances in 11. Ten plans of new premises and plant were examined, none of which required alteration in order to conform with the Department's requirements. 35 contraventions of the Bye-laws were remedied.

Pig Keeping. The number of premises registered as complying with the Local Bye-laws was 221, provided with 754 sties. The figures for 1955 were 222 and 765 respectively.

914 inspections were made by the Department's Inspectors. There were 3 contraventions necessitating the service of 1 informal notice and 2 verbal cautions.

Structural improvements were carried out at 4 sties and cleansing was undertaken at 81 premises at the request of the Department. During the year 17 contraventions were remedied. Rat infestations were dealt with at the request of occupiers in 21 cases.

Common Lodging Houses. These are governed by local bye-laws which have been designed to ensure good management of such houses, the taking of precautions in cases of infectious disease, the promotion of cleanliness, the limiting of the number of lodgers per room, and the proper separation of the sexes.

At the end of the year there were 43 registered common lodging houses in the City containing 261 bedrooms or cubicals with accommodation for 692 single lodgers and 30 married couples. 582 day and 92 night visits were made. 9 visits were also made to unregistered premises where it was suspected that they were being used as common lodging houses. 47 contraventions of the bye-laws were found, mostly of a minor character, and there were also 20 contraventions of the provisions of the Public Health Act. Seventeen letters were sent and 44 verbal cautions were given to the persons concerned, all of which were either complied with or receiving attention by the end of the year. The number of houses on the register at the end of 1955 was 47, providing accommodation for 730 single lodgers and 30 married couples.

68 verminous persons were referred to the disinfecting station for treatment.

Seamen's Lodging Houses. The comparatively large number of seamen's lodging houses in the City cater for the needs of the many seafaring men who necessarily frequent the port. The houses are licensed and regulated by the local bye-laws originally made under the Merchant Shipping Act to safeguard the interests of seamen. On the whole the houses are well conducted and give rise to no special problems. Seamen of the present day are well paid and their lodging houses compare favourably with most moderately priced hotels. It is, however, necessary to make frequent inspections, mainly to ensure the proper keeping of records and the maintenance of a good standard of hygiene. A number of the smaller houses cater almost wholly for seamen of a particular nationality such as

Arabs, Indians, Somalis, etc., but all the large houses, including those run by missionary bodies, provide accommodation for any nationality.

The number of these houses on the register was 26 containing 591 bedrooms or cubicles with accommodation for 805 seamen. Included in these houses is the Victoria Mansions, Great Passage Street, which provides accommodation for 487 men, and the Flying Angel Club, Alfred Gelder Street, providing accommodation for 26 men. The sleeping places at the former consist of 476 cubicles and 11 rooms and at the latter 22 rooms.

500 day and 90 night visits were made. In 31 cases the requirements of the bye-laws were not being carried out and 27 contraventions of the provisions of the Public Health Act were found. Twenty-two verbal cautions were given and it was necessary to serve 9 informal and 3 statutory notices. With the exception of those served during December, all such cautions and notices were complied with by the year end.

Houses-let-in-lodgings. For many years houses-let-in-lodgings were subject to control under special bye-laws which fixed responsibility for the cleansing of common staircases, passages, etc., and set out conditions which had to be observed by owners, occupiers and lodgers respectively. These bye-laws ceased to have effect from the 30th August, 1954, when the Housing Repairs and Rents Act came into operation. Sections 11 and 12 of the Act provide new powers for dealing with such houses. Briefly, if a house is to be occupied by more than one family, it must be reasonably suitable for such occupation. If it is not suitable the local authority may serve a notice upon the person having control of the house, specifying the works required to render the premises suitable (including such matters as additional sanitary accommodation, water supply, separate food storage facilities, etc.). As an alternative to complying with these requirements, the person concerned may take such steps as are necessary for securing that the number of individuals or households accommodated on the premises is reduced to a specified figure.

During the year there was an increase of 34 in the number of houses-let-in-lodgings, the total being 337. There were 51 new additions and 17 houses ceased to take lodgers.

The total number of visits paid to houses-let-in-lodgings was 905 including 110 at night. 120 notices were served and 116 verbal cautions or second letters were given or sent in respect of contraventions of the Public Health Act. 107 notices were complied with. 13 notices outstanding at the end of 1955 were complied with in 1956.

Factories Act, 1937. The provisions of the Factories Act are enforced partly by H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and partly by local authorities. In factories where mechanical power is used local authorities enforce the requirements of Section 7 of the Act, and the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938, to ensure that suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation is provided and maintained. In factories where mechanical power is not used, local authorities deal with sanitary accommodation and also cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors. In addition, factories of all classes are subject to the general public health law with regard to nuisances, etc., and factories processing food are subject to various provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

The local authority is required by the Act to keep registers of all factories situated within their district. At the end of the year there were 415 non-power and 1,523 power factories on the Corporation's Register. 635 inspections, including 209 re-inspections, were made of factories and 37 contraventions were found. The infringements mainly concerned unsatisfactory conveniences.

Under the provisions of Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, it is the duty of occupiers of certain factories to make application to the local authority for a certificate to the effect that their premises are provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire. During the year 164 applications for certificates were received and 118 certificates were issued. In 16 instances, it was found that the premises had already been issued with a certificate or that certificates were not required. Additional or improved means of escape were found to be necessary at 27 factories and the number put in order during the year was 20, including 2 from the previous year. The increased number of inspections made and certificates issued under this section has been due to H.M. District Inspector of Factories warning occupiers of their obligation under the Act.

Plans for 159 new factories and alterations to existing factories were submitted for examination. One such plan did not show sufficient means of escape in case of fire and in 4 other cases suitable sanitary conveniences were not indicated. In all cases the owners or architects were notified and undertook to comply with the requirements of the Authority.

Homework. Section 110 of the Factories Act requires occupiers of factories carrying out specified trades who employ workmen or contractors working outside the factory to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all such persons. These persons are known as outworkers and a list of them must be sent to the district council during the months of February and August in each year. The main purpose of this Section of the Act is to ensure that the health of persons so employed is safeguarded and the Local Authority

has power to forbid homework being carried on at premises where there is a case of infectious disease. This power is particularly applicable to trades dealing in wearing apparel and the Minister has power to include other types of work if he considers this to be desirable.

This Authority has on its register 76 firms who employ a total of 255 out-workers, 140 of whom are engaged in the making, cleaning, alteration, etc., of wearing apparel. Periodical inspections of their premises were carried out during the year.

All other provisions of the Factories Acts are enforced by H.M. Inspectors of Factories who are employed by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. These inspectors work in close co-operation with the Public Health inspectors of local authorities.

The following summary gives details of inspections made under the Factories Act and defects found :—

| | | | | <i>No. of Inspections</i> | <i>Notices Served</i> | <i>Prosecutions</i> |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Factories (with mechanical power) | .... | .... | .... | 593 | 26 | } Nil |
| Factories (without mechanical power) | .... | .... | .... | 130 | 2 | |
| Works of Building | .. | .. | .. | 9 | — | |
| Work of Engineering | .... | .... | .... | 3 | — | |
| | | | | — | — | |
| | | | | 735 | 28 | |

The above figures include 268 inspections concerning means of escape from fire. (Visits to Bakehouses are recorded elsewhere.)

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND :

| <i>Details</i> | | | | | | <i>No. of Defects</i> | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | <i>Found</i> | <i>Remedied</i> |
| Want of cleanliness (Section 1) | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Overcrowding (Section 2) | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | — | 1 |
| Unreasonable temperature (Section 3) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | — |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6) | .... | .. |  |  |  | — | 1 |
| Other Nuisances (P.H.A. 1936) | .... | .. | .. |  |  | 25 | 15 |
| Sanitary Accommodation (Section 7)—Insufficient | .. | .. | | | | 1 | — |
| Unsuitable or defective | .... | .... |  |  |  | 31 | 19 |
| Not separate for sexes | .... | .... |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | — | — |
| TOTALS | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 62 | 38 |
| | | | | | | — | — |

Shops Act, 1950. This Act controls hours of closing, conditions of employment of shop assistants and Sunday Trading.

At the 31st December, there were 7,020 shops on the register in which 4,353 males and 7,315 females were employed. 256 shops were inspected and 200 contraventions were found, principally in relation to failure to keep prescribed records and notices; 73 notices were served and 29 verbal cautions given. On re-visits being made, 148 contraventions had been remedied and the remainder were receiving attention. 36 plans of shops or other premises were submitted for examination in the light of the Shops Acts and one of these was found to require amendment.

6,541 observations were made of shops, 32 of which were found to be open after the prescribed closing hours.

Legal proceedings under Section 2(1) of the Shops Act, 1950, were taken on two occasions against a shop-keeper for failing to observe the provisions of the Act in regard to the general closing hour at night. The person concerned pleaded guilty on each occasion and fines of £1 and £5 were imposed.

863 inspections were made of shops open on Sundays, at 18 of which contraventions were found.

At the end of the year there were 924 shops which opened for the purpose of trade on Sundays, including 7 shops occupied by persons observing the Jewish Sabbath.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951. This Act is designed to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed and lined. It requires registration by the Local Authority of all premises (with certain exceptions) where there is carried on any form of upholstery, and the licensing by the Local Authority of any premises at which rag flock is either manufactured or stored prior to delivery to registered premises. The Regulations of 1951 prescribe standards of cleanliness for each kind of filling material to which the Act applies and also the form in which records must be kept by the occupier of both registered and licensed premises.

At 31st December, 1956, 21 premises (occupied by 20 persons or firms) were registered by the Local Authority and 4 premises were licensed for the storage of rag flock. There is no establishment in the City where rag flock is manufactured. All these premises were systematically inspected during the year and no contraventions were discovered.

37 samples of filling materials to which the Act applies were taken and all were found to conform to the standard of cleanliness prescribed by the Regulations.

Workplaces. Section 343 of the Public Health Act, 1936, defines a workplace as not including a factory or workshop, but any place in which persons are employed otherwise than in domestic service. There were 599 such places on the Register at the end of the year and 171 inspections were made. The premises were found generally to comply with the provisions of the Public Health Act.

Tents, Vans and Sheds. The licensing provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, with regard to tents, vans and movable dwellings do not operate in the City as we possess special powers under Section 45 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930. Special powers are also possessed under Local Bye-laws for regulating the cleanliness and sanitary conditions of tents, vans or sheds used for human habitation, for preventing the spread of infectious diseases and for the prevention of nuisances. The Act provides amongst other things, that no tent, van, shed or similar structure used or intended to be used for human habitation shall be placed or kept on land situate within the City without the previous approval of the Corporation and, by this means, the Local Authority are able to ensure that the requirements of the bye-laws are complied with.

Certificates of Disrepair. Under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, a landlord who has spent an amount equal to three times the statutory repairs deduction on repairs during a period of one year (or six times the statutory repairs deduction over a period of three years) may increase the rent by a certain sum to be calculated in accordance with the Act. This sum will vary in different cases but it can never exceed twice the statutory repairs deduction; nor can it be such as to cause the total rent to exceed twice the gross value of the house. Moreover, if the landlord wishes to take advantage of these provisions for increasing the rent he must first ensure that the house is (a) in good repair, and (b) reasonably suitable for occupation, and he must keep it in that condition so long as he is imposing the "repairs increase."

If a landlord fails to fulfil these last-mentioned requirements, the tenant can apply to the local authority for a certificate of disrepair which, if granted, will enable him to withhold the amount of the repairs increase, as in the case of the earlier legislation. If such a certificate is granted for a house which is subject to the "old control" (*i.e.* a house which has been under control since before 1939) it entitles the tenant to suspend not only the new repairs increase but also the 40 per cent. permitted under the earlier Acts.

During the year 74 application forms were issued, 66 were returned duly completed and 45 certificates were granted. In 17 instances certificates were not granted because the necessary repairs were carried out by the landlords before the cases could be submitted to the Committee, and in one case there were insufficient grounds for issuing a certificate. The remaining applications were receiving attention at the year end. Landlords made 44 applications for revocation of certificates following completion of repairs ; 37 of these were granted and 7 were awaiting action at the end of the year.

Hull Fair. During the period of the Fair the vans on the ground and in the vicinity were, as usual, visited daily by the Public Health Inspectors who enquired as to the state of health of the occupants. There were no cases of infectious disease discovered. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the number of vans and in the number of adults and children occupying them. The comparative figures are set out below :—

| <i>Year</i> | <i>No. of Persons in occupation</i> | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Vans</i> | <i>Adults</i> | <i>Children</i> |
| 1954 | 295 | 573 | 205 |
| 1955 | 273 | 569 | 190 |
| 1956 | 314 | 659 | 203 |

No tents or booths were found to be used for sleeping purposes and there was no overcrowding.

Dustbins, swill-bins and pail closets were provided at various points on the ground and these, along with the chemical closets and dustbins provided by the showmen themselves, received regular attention by the Public Cleansing Department. There were no complaints on this occasion about the siting of the various conveniences.

Day and evening observations were made of the sanitary conveniences provided on the Fair Ground and in Walton Street and the Health Visitors assisted in the evenings by inspecting the ladies section and water-closets attached to private houses advertised for public use as ladies' lavatories. No nuisances from the water-closets, etc., were reported.

Observations were kept on ice-cream and other food stalls in the Fair Ground and in Walton Street and several verbal cautions were given by the Inspectors where necessary.

The Lodging-house Inspectors visited 277 houses in the streets adjacent to the Fair and found 33 houses providing temporary accommodation for 53 lodgers (39 males and 24 females). There were no contraventions of the Public Health Act or Local Bye-laws and the houses were found to be clean and well conducted.

139 diesel or petrol generating units were assembled on the Fair Ground compared with 157 last year. Prior to the commencement of the Fair, owners of all generating plants were informed of the regulation requiring exhausts to be carried to a height of 15 feet above ground level. Coke fuel was used by 1 steam locomotive, 13 fish and chip saloons and 3 chestnut stalls. There were also 40 refreshment and pea stalls utilising calor gas. It was necessary to serve 3 informal notices and 15 verbal cautions were given, mainly in regard to exhausts. The notices, both verbal and written, were complied with. A total of 202 inspections and visits were made by the Smoke Inspectors who reported the general atmospheric conditions throughout the period of the Fair to be good.

The Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act took 28 samples of foodstuffs at the Fair Ground and submitted them for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act. The foodstuffs included such commodities as toffee apples, brandy snap, sweets and other confections. The Public Analyst gave satisfactory reports on 24 of the samples but the remaining 4 were found to be unsatisfactory and appropriate action was taken in these cases.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Rats and Mice Destruction. In recent years the importance of the destruction of rats and mice has been recognised by all Local Authorities and by the Central Government. Apart from consuming and damaging large quantities of food stored for the nation's use, rats do untold damage to the structure of buildings by gnawing woodwork, water pipes, etc., and often burrow beneath buildings to the extent of undermining the foundations. Moreover, they are an important factor in the spread of certain diseases, some of which are fatal to human beings.

Treatment of Dwellinghouses. The Department employs 9 rodent operatives who undertake treatment of private dwellinghouses, mostly by poisoning methods. The services of the rodent operatives are provided free of charge, the cost being borne equally by the General Rate Fund and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Authority's Public Health Inspectors are appointed as Officers under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and they enquire into causes of rat infestation and, where necessary, give advice on the most effective measures necessary for control. They also supervise structural repairs and improvements necessary to make premises rat proof and deal with any special conditions likely to attract or harbour rats.

The following table shows the number of rats and mice killed, classified under the types of property affected, with particulars of the methods of destruction used.

TABLE XII.

| TYPE OF PROPERTY | No. of rodents killed | No. of properties affected | METHODS OF DESTRUCTION | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | | Method | Rodents killed |
| Dwellinghouses | 13,864 | 2,592 | Trapping | 254 |
| Business premises | 10,387 | 408 | Poisoning | 26,010 |
| Local Authority property (excluding houses) | 2,121 | 105 | Gassing | 108 |
| TOTALS | 26,372 | 3,105 | | 26,372 |

The total number of rodents destroyed in 1955 was 29,370 and in 1954, 26,981.

During the year, 2,342 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwellinghouses, were received concerning rat or mice infestations, compared with 2,260 in 1955. These complaints were investigated by the District Public Health Inspectors who made 2,422 inspections. Informal notices were, in a number of cases, addressed to persons whose premises were rat-infested.

Rats and Mice Destruction—treatment of Business Premises. The Department's 9 full-time rodent operatives also deal with business premises.

Treatment, consisting usually of poisoning, is undertaken at the request of owners or occupiers, a charge being made to cover the cost of labour and materials. This is in accordance with the Ministry's request that the scheme shall be self-supporting and no part of the cost is borne by the rates or Exchequer contributions. The methods of poisoning used are in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Department continued, on request, to deal with some business premises on a yearly contract basis. Period contracts are not, however, entered into where there is a reasonable chance of securing complete clearance of rats and adequate rat-proofing of premises at one operation. They are confined to premises where this ideal is not practicable, *i.e.* on railway sidings and certain offensive trade

premises where there are constant attractions to rats. Even if all rats present at one time are killed off the premises are always open to fresh invasion. In such cases regular treatment is essential and a contract ensures that the Department can carry out the necessary treatment without the constant formality of having to obtain individual orders. Systematic poisoning is usually carried out three or four times during the contract period, although in a few special cases premises are treated more frequently.

The following table shows the treatments carried out in connection with business premises during 1956 :

TABLE XIII

| Infestations treated (including re-treatments) | | | | Total Estimated kill | No. of re-treatments carried out | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|--|-------|
| Reservoir (Over 200 rats) | Major (Between 20 and 200 rats) | Minor (less than 20 rats) | Total | | Reservoir | Major |
| 4 | 149 | 255 | 408 | 10,387 (includes 4,706 mice) | — | 2 |

During the year 411 of the rodents killed were sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council) to determine the state of health of the carcasses. 394 of the rodents submitted were found to be free from disease, and 11 were found to be infected with *Salmonella Enteritidis*.

Eradication of Insect Pests. During the year the Department was called upon to take steps for the eradication of bed bugs at 3 Council houses and 24 private houses. Disinfestation for fleas was also undertaken at 8 Council houses, 27 private houses, 2 business premises and one school. Eighty-eight treatments, including 21 at business premises, were undertaken for infestation by beetles and cockroaches. Of 35 cases of woodworm treated by the department's workmen, 30 were at Council houses and 5 at private premises.

Advice was given and suitable insecticides supplied in 2,145 cases where the Department's help had been sought by persons carrying out their own treatment of premises infested with various types of insect pests, such as beetles, crickets,



"THE MORNING AFTER"

One corner of a large building treated for rat infestation. Estimates, based on the amount of poison consumed, indicated a total kill of more than 240 rats.



silver fish, furniture beetles, ants, etc. Since the introduction of D.D.T., Gam-mexane, and other modern insecticides, there has been a steady decrease in the number of complaints *re* fleas and bugs, but complaints concerning woodworm infestation have increased considerably since the war.

Fly Destruction. During the year the Department continued to arouse public interest in the danger to health, by contamination of food, etc., of the common house fly. Leaflets, giving information on the best method of control were distributed to householders and others by the Public Health Inspectors, who also gave verbal advice where necessary.

HOUSING

New Houses. The City Architect has kindly supplied the following information with regard to the erection of houses in the City during 1956 :—

TABLE XIV

| Temporary or Permanent | With State Assistance | | Without State Assistance | | TOTAL |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | By Local Authority | By Others | By Local Authority | By Others | |
| Temporary | — | — | — | — | — |
| Permanent (New) | 850 | — | — | 87 | 937 |
| Permanent* (Reconstructions) | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| TOTALS | 850 | — | — | 88 | 938 |

* These are reconstructions of War Destroyed houses, and the War Damage Commission's payment would be operative.

Slum Clearance. During the year the Council made a total of 7 Clearance Orders, comprising 241 houses and of those, one Order of 7 houses, was confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government before the end of the period.

The following summary shows action taken in respect of individual unfit houses during 1956.

| | Number of Houses | |
|---|------------------|------|
| | 1955 | 1956 |
| <i>Represented to Committee—</i> | | |
| Section 11, Housing Act, 1936 | 45 | 69 |
| Section 12, Housing Act, 1936 | 5 | 1 |
| Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 | 14 | 4 |
| <i>Orders made*—</i> | | |
| Section 11 (demolition) | 33 | 51 |
| Section 12 (closing) | 3 | 1 |
| Section 11 (undertakings not to use) | — | 5 |
| Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (closure) | 10 | 6 |
| Demolished prior to making of Order | — | — |
| Awaiting consideration at end of year | 28 | 34 |
| Action deferred | 4 | 2 |

* Includes houses represented towards the close of 1955.

Overcrowding. Prior to the war the speed of rehousing overcrowded families had exceeded additions to the overcrowding register and the percentage of overcrowded families had been reduced to below 1 per cent. The position today cannot be represented statistically with any accuracy but, from general observation, it seems clear that the overcrowding figure is considerably higher than the 3 per cent. revealed by the 1936 Survey. The continued housing shortage prevents any action other than the relief of the most serious cases.

During the year, 103 new cases of overcrowding were reported and 157 cases were abated—63 by the City Treasurer and 94 by the Health Department as a result of informal action.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Overcrowding—

| | | | |
|---|------|------|-----|
| Complaints received | ... | .. | 314 |
| Inspections | . | .. | 274 |
| Found to be overcrowded (complaints investigated) | .... | .... | 82 |
| Revisits | . | .. | 549 |
| Found to be overcrowded on revisit | . | ... | 21 |
| Overcrowding abated | . | .... | 157 |
| Complete inspections under Housing Act | .. | .. | 603 |

Applications for Corporation Houses. During 1956 the assistance of the Medical Officer of Health was sought in about 204 cases by letter or personal calls at the Health Department to support applications for Corporation Houses on medical grounds.

As in previous years in the majority of cases no medical grounds could be found to warrant the Medical Officer of Health's support even though in many cases families were found to be living in unsatisfactory accommodation. However, the City Treasurer was asked to give consideration on health grounds to the rehousing of 30 families.

These figures do not include cases where overcrowding was the only ground for support. Information on this subject is given above.

In addition the Chest Physician supplied 91 recommendations for rehousing on medical grounds where a member of the family was suffering from tuberculosis.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Considerable time is devoted to the sampling of food and drugs with the object of checking whether they are of the nature, substance and quality required ; also (in the case of food) to ascertain whether it is free from harmful bacteria. Premises where food is prepared, stored or sold are subject to frequent inspections so as to maintain a good standard of hygiene with regard to structure, equipment and method.

Milk Supply. Milk has always received special attention because it is not only one of our most valuable foods but is also one of the most dangerous. Infection may be derived from the cows, from persons milking the cows, from persons handling the milk or milk vessels at any stage of the journey from farm to house, or from dirty plant or receptacles. Once it has become infected it forms an excellent medium for the growth of many organisms. Milk is also a convenient subject for adulteration—either by skimming the cream or adding water. It is therefore not surprising that a considerable amount of legislation is designed to safeguard our milk supplies throughout all stages of production, processing and distribution.

The amount of milk consumed daily in the City in 1956 was 30,500 gallons which represents an average daily consumption per person of 0·81 pints. This shows a slight fall over the 1955 figures of 31,500 gallons and 0·84 pints per person.

The following table shows the daily consumption of the different grades of milk during the last quarter of the year under review :—

| | <i>Amount</i> (gallons) | <i>Percentage</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| T.T. Farm Bottled | 1,500 | 4·9 |
| T.T. Pasteurised | 2,400 | 7·9 |
| Pasteurised | 16,300 | 53·4 |
| Sterilised | 10,300 | 33·8 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 30,500 | 100·0 |

These figures, which have been rounded off for convenience, are based on information obtained from the large dairies and producer-retailers in the City.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1955, provides for the compulsory use of special designations for retail sales of milk in the city.

There are 7 milk pasteurisation plants of the latest design operating in the City, 5 of them being of the High Temperature Short-time Plate Heat Exchanger type and two (of small capacity) operating on the Lower Temperature "Holder" system. All these plants have been well maintained during the year and samples of the processed milk have given consistently good results when subjected to the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests. Three firms are licensed to process sterilised milk and in these cases also the prescribed test (Turbidity Test) has been satisfied throughout the year.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-54 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-53 provide for the granting of annual licences to persons or firms authorising them to use a special designation in relation to milk sold at or from premises mentioned in the licence, and also, in the case of Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk, for the annual licensing of persons or firms in relation to milk pasteurised or sterilised at premises within the City. The granting of producers' licences under the raw milk regulations is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The special designations authorised are "Pasteurised," "Sterilised" and "Tuberculin Tested," although the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations provide, in certain cases, for a processing firm to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" or "Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised)" if they hold the appropriate licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations.

The Regulations also provide for the granting by the Licensing Authority of supplementary licences authorising the use in their area of a special designation by persons holding principal licences issued by other authorities.

Regular visits were paid by the Inspectors to persons holding licences under the Regulations, and advice given or suggestions made with respect to improvement of their premises. In all cases the persons concerned readily complied with the requirements of the Department. New applications for licences were carefully investigated by the Department's officers before being considered by the Committee.

The following licences, to operate until the 31st December, 1956, were issued:

1. UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949—1955.

| | <i>No. of persons or firms licensed</i> | <i>No. of premises involved</i> |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Dealers' licences—</i> | | |
| “ Pasteurised ” milk | 310 | 312 |
| “ Sterilised ” milk | 918 | 923 |
| Totals | 1228 | 1235 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|
| <i>Processors' licences—</i> | | |
| “ Pasteurised ” milk | 7 | 7 |
| “ Sterilised ” milk | 3 | 3 |
| Totals | 10 | 10 |

2. UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949—1954.

| | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|
| <i>Dealers' licences—</i> | | |
| “ Tuberculin Tested ” milk | 21 | 29 |

In addition, 98 licences were issued to persons retailing specially designated milks (mainly “ Pasteurised ” and “ Sterilised ”) in the streets of the City. In these cases, the persons concerned collected their supplies of milk daily from the large dairies for immediate delivery to their customers, the “ empties ” being returned each day.

During the year the undermentioned samples were taken for examination under the Regulations, with the following results.

TABLE XV

| <i>Type of Milk</i> | <i>No. of Samples taken</i> | <i>No. of Samples which</i> | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | <i>passed the prescribed tests</i> | <i>failed to pass the prescribed tests</i> |
| " Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) " | 60 | 60 | — |
| " Tuberculin Tested " | 177 | 159 | 18 |
| " Pasteurised " | 107 | 106 | 1 |
| " Sterilised " | 75 | 75 | |
| Totals | 419 | 400 | 19 |

Particulars of the 19 samples of designated milk which had failed to satisfy the tests were communicated to the appropriate officers of the area in which the milk had been produced so that suitable action could be taken.

It was not necessary to apply any of the provisions of the Regulations regarding the refusal, suspension or revocation of licences.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954. Under the provisions of these Regulations the registration of dairy farmers and of dairy farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries whilst the registration of milk distributors and other dairy premises is the responsibility of the Local Authority, which is also required to administer those provisions relating to diseases communicable to man.

During the year 543 inspections were made at dairy premises in the City and appropriate action was taken where necessary to maintain compliance with the provisions of the Regulations. Examinations were made of 2,877 milk churns and 613 vehicles.

The following contraventions of the Regulations were observed :—

| | |
|--|----|
| (a) Dairy floors in state of disrepair | 3 |
| (b) Depositing crates of milk in the streets | 2 |
| (c) Failure to display name and address on vehicle | 7 |
| (d) Dirty condition of milk bottles | 3 |
| (e) Foreign Bodies in milk bottles | 7 |
| | — |
| | 22 |
| | — |

All the contraventions were remedied after verbal or written cautions.

Bacteriological Examination of Washed Milk Bottles. Of 46 bottles examined, 8 were found to be unsatisfactory, 6 because of a high bacterial count and two being positive for bacillus coliform. The dairy companies concerned were notified of these unsatisfactory results, and promptly took the necessary remedial action involving, in one case, the provision of a new water-softening plant at a cost of £800, and in another case the cleaning and cement washing of the water storage tanks. Follow-up samples were taken and found to be satisfactory.

Registration of Milk Distributors and Dairy Premises, not being Dairy Farms. 132 applications for registration were received compared with 114 last year.

The following persons and premises were registered :—

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Milk Distributors | 132 |
| Dairy Premises | — |
| | — |
| | 132 |
| | — |

At the end of the year there were 893 milk traders on the register, the majority being persons carrying on small businesses of a general nature and retailing small quantities of milk for the convenience of their customers.

The number of dairy premises on the Corporation's Register at the end of 1956 was 32.

Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis. Examinations of milk for Tuberculosis are undertaken by the Director of the local Public Health Laboratory Service. 346 samples were submitted for examination by the inoculation of guinea pigs. Positive results were obtained from 15 samples, negative reports were received in respect of 302, and in the remaining 29 instances the results were abortive due to the death of the guinea pigs after inoculation. In connection with the positive

samples, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Service carried out investigations at the premises of 15 cow keepers. In 12 cases, the diseased animals were either slaughtered or found to have been sent for slaughter and in 3 instances no diseased animal was found.

Brucella Abortus. Examinations of milk for *Brucella Abortus* are undertaken by the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service. During the year, 302 samples of milk were submitted for examination and positive results were returned in respect of 23 samples; the remaining 279 samples were satisfactory. The Medical Officer of Health for the district in which the milk was produced was notified of all the positive results and arrangements were made for all the infected milk to be heat-treated prior to its sale or use for human consumption.

Dirt in Milk. No sample was reported as dirty.

Mastitis in Cows. During the year no notification was received from the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that a cow in a herd within the City was suffering from Mastitis.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, and Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1943. 18 samples of condensed milk were submitted for analysis during the year. All satisfied the requirements of the Regulations. No samples of dried milk were taken.

Registration of Ice-Cream Premises. 52 applications were received for registration of premises under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, compared with 78 in 1955. All the applications were for the sale of ice-cream. 37 of the applications were granted unconditionally, 5 were approved by the Local Authority subject to the applicants concerned furnishing written undertakings to carry out certain work or to observe certain conditions in order to comply with the requirements of the Act, and 5 applications were withdrawn. In 5 instances applications were not approved owing to the nature of other business carried on at the shop, e.g., sale of root crops, etc.

Several cases arose where sales of ice-cream were being conducted under conditions which did not satisfy the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, etc., but they were mostly minor offences and not sufficiently serious to justify revocation of registration; in these cases the persons concerned, on being cautioned, either ceased to sell ice-cream or furnished undertakings to observe certain conditions.

At the 31st December 1956 there were 981 premises on the register, 15 for manufacture and/or sale, 4 for storage, and 962 for the sale of ice-cream.

The Methylene Blue Test is still the official one used to determine the cleanliness and bacteriological condition of samples of ice-cream. Grading is determined according to the time taken to decolourise the Methylene Blue added to the samples, which are classified in Provisional Grades, I, II, III and IV in order of merit. 46 samples of ice-cream taken during the year and submitted for examination were placed in the following grades :—

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Provisional Grade I | 22 |
| II | 15 |
| III | 4 |
| IV | 5 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 46 |

In all cases where samples were placed in Grades III or IV the vendor's premises were visited and suggestions made so as to secure better results.

Standard for Ice-cream. The Food Standards (Ice-cream) Order, 1953, now requires that ice-cream shall contain not less than 5 per cent. of fat, 10 per cent. of sugar and 7½ per cent. milk solids other than fat. During the year 46 samples of ice-cream were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. All the samples conformed with the standard.

Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-52. Premises where ice-cream is manufactured continued to be regularly visited by the inspectors. Several contraventions of the Regulations were discovered but these were mostly of a minor character and were satisfactorily dealt with after verbal cautions had been given. It was not necessary to take legal proceedings in any case.

Frozen Lollipops. The standard laid down for ice-cream does not apply to water ices, or iced-lollies. 42 samples of iced-lollies were taken for bacteriological examination and 2 samples failed to satisfy the coliform test. In both these instances visits were made to the local manufacturers concerned and advice was given by the Inspectors so as to secure better results.

Bacteriological Examination of Meat and Milk Products. Of 59 samples examined, 27 were unsatisfactory because of the presence of faecal coliforms. Inspectors of the Department visited the local manufacturers and gave advice on improving methods of production.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Sampling. The number of samples examined was 2,805, of which 143 or 5·09 per cent., were found to be adulterated, compared with 121 or 4·27 per cent. in 1955, when 2,833 samples were taken. Samples of milk taken in the City numbered 1,513 of which 59 or 3·90 per cent. were not genuine. The percentage for 1955 was 2·61.

Other samples reported as unsatisfactory were :—

Eucalyptus Oil (1) ; phenacetin tablets (1) ; Glaubers Salts (1) ; malt vinegar (2) ; non-brewed condiment (1) ; baking powder (1) ; cod liver oil and malt extract (2) ; cod liver oil (1) ; pork sausages (5) ; sulphur tablets (2) ; boric acid ointment (1) ; luncheon meat (1) ; canned meat (3) ; bottled fruit (1) ; baked beans (1) ; Parrish's chemical food (3) ; tincture of iodine (3) ; cake mixture (1) ; Bismuth lozenges (4) ; ice-lollies (2) ; potted meat (6) ; crab meat (3) ; beef sausages (1) ; custard powder (1) ; soft drinks (3) ; compound liquorice powder (4) ; aspirin tablets (1) ; cheese spread (1) ; jam (1) ; sodium citrate tablets (2) ; Bland's pills (6) ; vitamin B tablets (1) ; toffee apples (2) ; mince-meat (1) ; lemon curd (1) ; shredded suet (1) ; Friar's Balsam (1) ; glace cherries (3) ; candied peel (6) ; cordials (1) ; Icing sugar (1).

The following table summarises samples taken by the Department's Food and Drugs Inspectors and the subsequent action :—

TABLE XVI

| Nature of Samples | No. of Samples | Genuine | Adulterated or otherwise Unsatisfactory | Letters of caution, etc. | Prosecutions |
|------------------------|----------------|---------|---|--------------------------|--------------|
| Beverages ... | 94 | 90 | 4 | 4 | — |
| Cereals | 165 | 164 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Confections | 136 | 123 | 13 | 13 | — |
| Drugs | 236 | 202 | 34 | 34 | — |
| Fats | 92 | 91 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Fish, Meats, etc. ... | 185 | 166 | 19 | 19 | — |
| Milk and Milk Products | 1,617 | 1,554 | 63 | 16 | 17 |
| Preserves | 87 | 84 | 3 | 3 | — |
| Seasonings | 82 | 79 | 3 | 3 | — |
| Vegetables | 75 | 74 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 36 | 35 | 1 | 1 | — |
| | 2,805 | 2,662 | 143 | 96 | 17 |

In addition to the foregoing, the City Analyst, Mr. D. J. T. Bagnall, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C., publishes in his Annual Report full details of the laboratory work done by him under the Food and Drugs Act.

Legal Proceedings. The following are the particulars of the legal proceedings concerning the 17 summonses referred to in Col. 5 of Table XVI :—

| <i>Case No.</i> | <i>Act under which offence committed</i> | <i>Nature of Offence</i> | <i>Result of Proceedings</i> |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| — | Food and Drugs Act, 1955 | Glass in Milk Bottle | Fined £10 |
| 1,282 | Food and Drugs Act, 1955 | Extraneous Water in Milk | Fined £22 |
| 1,396 | Food and Drugs Act, 1955 | Extraneous Water in Milk | Fined £15 |
| 1,436 | Food and Drugs Act, 1955 | Extraneous Water in Milk | Fined £28, Plus £2 15s. 4d. Costs |

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940. 2,386 of the samples obtained under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were also examined in the light of the above-mentioned Regulations and 53 were found to contain permissible preservatives. There were no contraventions of the Regulations. 156 food substances were found to contain artificial colouring but in no instance was prohibited colouring found to have been used.

Labelling of Margarine. 24 samples of margarine were obtained from shops, and in these cases there were no contraventions of the labelling provisions.

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their Premises. Section 61 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952, gives power for registration by the Local Authority of all Food Hawkers and any premises used by hawkers for the storage of food. During the year 63 food hawkers were registered, including 62 vendors of ice-cream and 1 person who retails other food from a vehicle.

Food Hygiene. The Food Hygiene Regulations of 1955, marked a considerable step forward in our efforts to secure a higher standard of cleanliness in the handling of food and greater protection against food borne infections. The law is still far from perfect and no doubt other legislation will be necessary in future, but it is true to say that for several years local authorities will be fully engaged in trying to attain the standards now set before us. Most of the inspectors in the department are concerned with some aspect of food hygiene and it is difficult to assemble the results of all their work in one section of this report without duplicating information given elsewhere under other main headings.

So far as the staff of the Chief Public Health Inspector is concerned, the district inspectors deal with ice-cream vendors and small house shop property; the factories and shops inspectors supervise food hygiene in most shops and factories and also in hotels, clubs and cinemas; the food and drugs inspectors are responsible for dairies, ice-cream factories, hospitals, nursing homes and public houses; the offensive trade inspectors look after the fish curing houses, fish and chip shops and vans, tripe boilers, etc.; and the lodging house inspectors deal with catering arrangements in lodging houses and boarding houses. Together they made 3,570 visits to food premises during the year and noted 123 contraventions in connection with food hygiene. Thirty-four letters were sent and 84 verbal cautions given, all of which were complied with. Over 3,000 printed leaflets explaining the Food Hygiene Regulations were distributed and the medical and inspectorial staff of the Department addressed several evening meetings of food trade organisations and other interested bodies. As a result of the general publicity given to the new Regulations many substantial improvements were carried out voluntarily by shop-keepers and others without waiting for directions from the local authority. Legal proceedings under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were taken against a pickle manufacturer for failing to be registered as required by the Act. He pleaded guilty and was fined £2. He subsequently left the premises after an unsuccessful application for registration. The photographs in this report refer to another case in which business ceased on day of discovery.

Food Hygiene work carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and his staff is additional to the above and is dealt with in the next section of this report.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. Inspections and sampling under the Act are carried out by the Food and Drugs Inspectors, who may, at all reasonable times, enter any premises where such marked articles may be and may take samples either informally or in the prescribed manner. The Inspector can demand the production of the appropriate register and also any statutory statement received by a seller in respect of both First and Second Schedule articles which he has sold but which have not actually been on his premises or in his possession.

70 inspections were made, namely, 22 at retailers' premises, 64 at manufacturers' and 4 at merchants' premises. Several contraventions had taken place and the persons concerned were notified of the offences and cautioned by the Inspectors.

3 samples of feeding stuffs and 8 of fertilisers were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. Of these samples 4 were taken at the request of other Authorities who had received adverse reports about samples taken in their areas. 3 samples of feeding stuffs and 6 of fertilisers were returned

as satisfactory. The remaining 2 fertilisers were unsatisfactory because the limits of variation laid down in the Regulations were exceeded in one or more of their ingredients. The persons or firms concerned were notified of their failure to comply with the Act and/or Regulations.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. Generally speaking a shopkeeper although he is not an " Authorised Seller " of poisons may become a " Listed Seller " of Part II poisons (i.e. any substance included in Part II of the Poisons List and not exempted by the Poisons Rules) provided his name and the address of his premises are entered in the list kept by the Local Authority. The usual types of poisons set out in Part II of the List are those connected with horticultural sprays, insecticides, seed and bulb dressings, phenols for general household use, rat poisons and hair dyes. Poisons included in Part I of the Poisons List can only be sold by " Authorised Sellers " of poisons (pharmacists, etc.) and the Act requires the keeping of certain registers of stocks and sales for both types of persons.

During the year 9 persons applied in respect of 10 premises to have their names entered in the Corporation's list kept under the Act. The names of 30 persons, affecting 34 premises, were removed from the list as they had either ceased to sell poisons or the premises were closed. 217 persons applied for the retention of their names in the Corporation's list, in respect of 324 premises. All the applications were granted.

204 inspections were made for the purposes of the Act by the Authorised Officers. In 7 cases it was found that persons whose names were not in the Local Authority's List of Persons entitled to sell Poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List, were selling Phenolic poisons in contravention of the provisions of the Act. After being cautioned verbally by the Inspector in respect of these offences the vendors either discontinued the sale of such poisons or made application for the inclusion of their names in the Local Authority's List. It was also necessary to caution several persons whose names were included in the Local Authority's List for minor contraventions of the Act. All the persons took immediate steps to comply with the legal requirements.

WORK OF THE FOOD DEPARTMENT

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and seven assistants.

Scope of Work. The duties of the Chief Food Inspector and his assistants include the inspection of the fish markets, the slaughterhouses, all meat, fish and fruit sold in the City, and of all retail shops (other than retail dairies) where food is sold. Milk shops and dairies are under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector's staff. The Food Inspection Branch is also responsible for the inspection of food for the Hull and Goole Port Health Authority. A further responsibility is the administration of the Performing Animals (Regulation) Act, 1925, and the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Slaughterhouses. There are three public slaughterhouses in the City operated by the Corporation under the supervision of the Chief Food Inspector who is the Slaughterhouse Manager. In addition to the three public slaughterhouses there are three licensed private slaughterhouses and one for the private slaughter of pigs by cottagers, etc.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered in licensed slaughterhouses in 1956, and in previous years :—

TABLE XVII

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Cattle (and Calves)</i> | <i>Sheep</i> | <i>Pigs</i> | <i>Horses</i> | <i>Totals</i> |
|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1956 | 14,742 | 37,268 | 36,656 | — | 88,666 |
| 1955 | 11,452 | 28,826 | 40,564 | — | 80,842 |
| 1954 | 15,512 | 34,333 | 36,008 | — | 85,853 |
| 1953 | 13,419 | 39,280 | 23,623 | 56 | 76,378 |
| 1952 | 14,235 | 34,909 | 19,587 | 304 | 69,035 |
| 1938 | 16,910 | 51,111 | 31,551 | — | 99,572 |

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 and 1954. There are now 83 persons licensed by this Authority to slaughter animals, including 3 Jews whose licences are subject to their obtaining the necessary licences and renewals thereof from the Rabbinical Commission to slaughter by the Jewish method for the food of Jews.

The Medical Officer of Health is authorised to issue licences to Mohammedans for the supply of meat to ships' crews, such licences being tenable for 24 hours to cover the period required.

The number of notifications received by the Chief Food Inspector involving the inspection of foodstuffs was 1,914.

All ante-mortem inspections at the Cattle Market are done by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Details of the post-mortem inspections carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and his staff are as follows :—

TABLE XVIII

SUMMARY OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

| | Cattle, excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Horses |
|---|------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Number killed | 10,579 | 2,107 | 2,056 | 37,268 | 36,656 | — |
| Number inspected | 11,205 | 2,733 | 2,056 | 44,031 | 41,473 | — |
| <i>Affected with Diseases other than Tuberculosis—</i> | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | 4 | 3 | 20 | 62 | 167 | — |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 1,537 | 456 | 5 | 825 | 6,269 | — |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis and cysticercosis | 13.75 | 16.79 | 1.21 | 2.01 | 15.51 | — |
| <i>Affected with Tuberculosis only</i> | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | 17 | 26 | 4 | — | 25 | — |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 1,008 | 713 | 1 | — | 2,069 | — |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis | 9.14 | 27.04 | .24 | — | 5.04 | — |
| <i>Cysticercosis</i> | | | | | | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 48 | 11 | — | — | — | — |
| Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration | 19 | 5 | — | — | — | — |

TABLE XIX

WHOLE CARCASSES FOUND TO BE UNSOUND FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

| BEEF | | MUTTON | | VEAL | | PORK | |
|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Disease or Condition | No. | Disease or Condition | No. | Disease or Condition | No. | Disease or Condition | No. |
| Pyæmia | 1 | Moribund | 6 | Immaturity | 2 | Swine Erysipelas | 21 |
| Gangrenous | 1 | Emaciation | 14 | Pyæmia | 4 | Emaciation | 13 |
| Septicæmia | 1 | Oedema | 2 | Pyrexia | 4 | Pyæmia | 15 |
| Septic | | Decomposition | 1 | Oedema | 1 | Oedema | 11 |
| Pericarditis | 2 | Immaturity | 2 | Bruising | 1 | Pyrexia | 39 |
| Peritonitis/ | | Pyæmia | 1 | Septic | | Septicæmia | 9 |
| Emaciation | 1 | Leukaemia | 1 | Pleurisy | 3 | Septic | |
| Oedema/ | | Septic | | Umbilical | | Pneumonia | 7 |
| Nephritis | 1 | Pleurisy | 3 | Pyæmia | 5 | Jaundice | 5 |
| | | Oedema/ | | | | Extensive | |
| | | Emaciation | 27 | | | Bruising | 7 |
| | | Emaciation/ | | | | Moribund | 2 |
| | | Arthritis | 2 | | | Oedema/ | |
| | | Septic | | | | Peritonitis | 2 |
| | | Peritonitis | 1 | | | Acute Septic | |
| | | Pleurisy/ | | | | Peritonitis | 7 |
| | | Emaciation | 1 | | | Susp. Swine | |
| | | Caseous | | | | Fever | 8 |
| | | Lymphadenitis | 1 | | | Anthrax | 1 |
| | | | | | | Acute Septic | |
| | | | | | | Pericarditis | 1 |
| | | | | | | Lymphadenoma | 1 |
| | | | | | | Contamination | 2 |
| | | | | | | Pyrexia/Oedema | 2 |
| | | | | | | Decomposition | 2 |
| | | | | | | Jaundice/ | |
| | | | | | | Emaciation | 2 |
| | | | | | | Oedema/ | |
| | | | | | | Emaciation | 2 |
| | | | | | | Pleurisy/ | |
| | | | | | | Emaciation | 1 |
| | | | | | | Septic Metritis | 2 |
| | | | | | | Emaciation/ | |
| | | | | | | Bruising | 1 |
| | | | | | | Urticaria | 1 |
| | | | | | | Abnormal Odour | 1 |
| | | | | | | Septic Pleurisy | 1 |
| | | | | | | Arthritis/ | |
| | | | | | | Emaciation | 1 |
| Total | 7 | Total | 62 | Total | 20 | Total | 167 |

WHOLE CARCASSES AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Cows | 59 | 41 | 80 | 52 | 26 |
| Heifers | 8 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 6 |
| Bulls | — | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Oxen | 13 | 17 | 18 | 10 | 10 |
| Pigs | 36 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 25 |
| Calves | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 119 | 102 | 150 | 107 | 72 |
| | — | — | — | — | — |

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. The Department has done a considerable amount of work under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and has received active co-operation from the various trades concerned in the handling and distribution of food.

It is pleasing to note the interest in the subject taken by the public and many lectures have been given to various organisations throughout the year.

CONDEMNED FOOD

Meat : Up to the beginning of the year condemned meat became the property of the Corporation and was sold to two firms in the City under contract. During the year the Corporation agreed with the trade to reimburse butchers with the salvage value of carcase meat from 1st April, 1956, and to retain the proceeds received from the sale of condemned offals.

Fish : Condemned fish is sold to a fish manure manufacturing company whose premises adjoin the fish dock. A certain percentage of the fish landed daily is sold for processing into cat and dog food. In many instances, therefore, fish which would normally be declared unfit for human consumption now goes for manufacture into cat and dog food.

Fruit and vegetables : If in large quantities these are taken to the tip and covered over.

Tinned Goods : These are destroyed at the Corporation destructor.

The following is a summary of the unsound food surrendered or seized during the year :—

| | <i>Tons</i> |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Meat | 224 |
| Fish | 568 |
| Fruit and Vegetables | 28 |
| Tinned Goods | 20 |
| Miscellaneous Foodstuffs | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 842 |
| | <hr/> |

Agreements for Destruction of Unsound Foodstuffs. 13,157 agreements for the destruction of unsound foodstuffs were entered into by the owners and the Food Inspection Branch of the Health Department.

Bacteriology. In addition to the ordinary routine examinations, special microscopical preparations were made and examined from the blood and tissues of 49 animals for the detection of anthrax, all with negative results.

Swine Fever. 4 suspected cases of Swine Fever were reported to and later confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Anthrax. During the year the carcase of a pig was suspected of Anthrax and was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who later confirmed the diagnosis. The pig had been slaughtered outside the City and brought into a local slaughterhouse for disposal. It is the general practice of the Department to insist that all carcasses killed outside our own slaughterhouses must be inspected. The wisdom of such a system is clearly seen in this instance.

All personnel who had handled the carcase were interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health who had them placed under observation.

Butchers' Shops. All butchers' and pork butchers' shops, and other shops where meat is sold, were visited from time to time throughout the year.

Horse Meat. One shop which sells horseflesh for human consumption was visited regularly, and all carcasses inspected before being allowed to be sold.

Restaurants and Cafés. Regular visits were made throughout the year to the kitchens in which food is prepared and the improvement in the standard of hygiene continued.

School Meals Service. 103 visits were made to school kitchens in the City for the purpose of food inspection and general cleanliness and the staffs are to be complimented on the high standard which they have maintained.

Fish Inspection. The Food Inspection Branch has an office on the Fish Dock and 2 Inspectors devote most of their time to inspecting fish at the dock and in fish shops. The estimated weight of fish landed by 2,332 trawlers was 248,944 tons, of which 568 tons were found to be unsound, viz. :—

| <i>Fishing Grounds, etc.</i> | <i>No. of Trawlers</i> | <i>Estimated Weight of Fish Tons</i> | <i>Weight Unsound Tons</i> |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| North Sea | 182 | 2,105 | 1 |
| Faroes | 33 | 2,300 | 20 |
| White Sea ... | 442 | 53,025 | 263 |
| Iceland | 633 | 61,730 | 73 |
| Bear Isle ... | 709 | 95,504 | 61 |
| Norway Coast ... | 168 | 22,965 | 94 |
| Greenland | 9 | 1,080 | 46 |
| Norway Herring | 25 | 6,060 | — |
| Swedish Herring ... | 120 | 1,455 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 11 | 1,470 | 7 |
| British Railways | — | 1,250 | 3 |
| Totals | 2,332 | 248,944 | 568 |

Salt Fish Certificates. 415 Health Certificates were issued in respect of 33,204 bales and 2,206 cases of wet and dry salt fish for export.

Fish and Game Shops, etc. At the end of the year there were 211 fried fish, and 82 fish and game shops, 1 shellfish dealer and 47 fish curing houses in the City. These premises were visited regularly by the Inspectors with a view to ensuring that the foodstuffs supplied were fresh and wholesome and that the premises and utensils were maintained in a clean condition.

Food Preparing Premises. Premises registered for the preparation of potted meat and other foods under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, numbered 283 at the end of the year.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Manufacture of sausages | 120 |
| Manufacture of sausages, potted meat and other meat products | 131 |
| Manufacture of salmon paste | 1 |
| Cooking of hams, etc. | 5 |
| Cooked fish, fish cakes, etc. | 8 |
| Meat Pies, etc. | 2 |
| Cooked shellfish | 11 |
| Pickles | 5 |

The Food Inspectors carried out 1,918 inspections of registered food premises during the year.

Number of food premises in the area, by type of business :—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Grocers | 1,427 |
| Confectioners (Flour and Sugar) | 1,217 |
| Fish Game and Poultry Dealers, | 82 |
| Fish Fryers | 211 |
| Fruiterers and Greengrocers | 375 |
| Cafes | 144 |
| Shellfish Dealers | 1 |
| Horse flesh Dealers (human consumption) | 1 |
| Butchers | 277 |
| Pork Butchers | 41 |

Pet Animals Act, 1951. 15 persons were registered, in respect of 18 Pet Shops, under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, during the past year. All premises were visited regularly.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION OF PREMISES, ETC.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Slaughterhouse, Butchers' Shops, Factories and Stalls | 5,780 |
| Fish Shops and Stalls, Game Stores, Curing Houses and Carts | 1,148 |
| Fruit Warehouses, Shops, Markets and Stalls | 1,028 |
| Total | 7,956 |

Educational Activity. Lectures have been given to various gatherings on Food Hygiene during the year. One Inspector lectured weekly to student Public Health Inspectors whilst another lectured to the Butchering Trade classes at the Municipal College of Technology.

Food Poisoning. 10 reports were received of suspected food poisoning during the year. Investigations were carried out in all cases and samples obtained, where possible, with negative results in all cases.

PART III

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 21—HEALTH CENTRES

Early in the year, plans were completed for the proposed Health Centre to be erected on the Bilton Grange Estate. Following suggestions from the Ministry of Health, final amendments were made to the plans, and in April, tenders for the work were invited.

Meanwhile, however, the Government's decision to restrict capital expenditure had been announced, and, on submission of details of the accepted tender, the Minister notified the Corporation that he was unable to recommend the issue of loan sanction for the project. No further progress was possible, therefore, and at the end of the year, the Minister was unable to give any indication as to when he would be able to authorise the work to proceed.

Discussions continued during the year regarding the needs of the medical services in units 17 and 18, which lie to the west of the City centre between Anlaby Road and Hessle Road. General medical practitioners who would be affected by planning proposals for these areas ultimately decided that they would not require the provision of surgery accommodation in a health centre.

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal Care. Since the National Health Service Act came into force in 1948, any expectant mother may book her own doctor for her confinement. This is an advantage, for the patient's own doctor will then have an opportunity of seeing her throughout her pregnancy if he wishes to do so, and he will know all the details of the case if he is called in for some abnormality during labour. For this reason, patients attending Local Authority clinics have for several years been encouraged to go and book their own doctor, although subsequently they may return to the Local Authority ante-natal clinics. As the years pass, more and more patients go to their own doctors, and in 1956 81% of patients having a home confinement in this area had booked their own doctors.

Consequently attendances at Local Authority clinics have fallen a little and more of the medical care of the ante-natal patient has passed to the general practitioner. Nevertheless, the expectant mother, particularly if she is having her first baby, needs a great deal of help and advice which can supplement that which she receives in the doctor's surgery. She must be taught how to keep herself fit during her pregnancy, how to prepare herself for breast feeding, and

what kind of clothes to prepare for the baby. She will want to know what is going to happen to her during her labour, and how she can help herself and the midwife. Much of this teaching is best carried out in small groups, the health visitor or midwife giving a short illustrated talk, and then answering questions put to her by the mothers.

During 1956, therefore, every effort was made to encourage mothers to come to the clinics to take part in these small teaching groups. First of all it was necessary to improve the general appearance of the clinics held on our own premises, for no mother would choose to come and spend an afternoon in a rather gloomy room, seated on a hard form with blank walls in front of her. The wooden forms have now been replaced in two clinics by attractive modern chairs, which can be arranged in little groups. Strip lighting has been installed in one clinic which had insufficient light, and all the clinics have been provided with glass showcases for demonstrating children's clothes, and with an assortment of brightly coloured posters for the walls. A few toys have been obtained to interest the children who may accompany the mother, and it is hoped to add a few more large articles like rocking horses next year.

The health visitors and midwives are now able to form little groups of mothers in a quiet corner and using flannelgraphs, pictures and other visual aids, they give regular teaching sessions during ante-natal clinics. In addition, a film show has been arranged once a month on subjects such as "The Care of the Teeth," "The Value of Mass Radiography," and "Breast Feeding," to bring home the points emphasised in the group teaching.

Relaxation Classes. In order to help the mother to relax during labour and to give her confidence in herself and her attendant, a relaxation class was started at East Hull Clinic during the year. Numbers were small at first, but public interest was aroused by a lecture which Dr. Grantly Dick Read gave in September on "Childbirth without Fear." More mothers began to enquire about the classes, and so arrangements have been made to start further classes in January, 1957. These classes will be available for any ante-natal mother, whether she is attending the hospital, her own doctor, or the local authority clinic for ante-natal care. Although the lessons in relaxation are valuable, and are often the attraction for the patient, the mothercraft teaching which is given at the same time is perhaps of greater value to the mother both during and after her pregnancy.

Sewing Class. In the early part of the year arrangements were made for a group of health visitors who were interested in needlework to receive instruction from an experienced teacher. They each made a child's garment, so that these could be displayed in the clinics, and in addition they cut out patterns for a selection of suitable clothes for children.

Following these lessons a sewing class was started at East Hull Clinic, where mothers may learn to make clothes for their children.

The clothes are designed so that they can be let out as the child grows and so last a long time. The mother can thus afford to spend a little more on the initial outlay and get good material. In addition to teaching the use of a needle to make new garments, this type of class encourages mothers to repair children's older clothes and since "a stitch in time saves nine," this may well effect a saving on the household budget.

The afternoon is made a pleasant one, with a cup of tea and biscuits, and, by listening and joining in the conversation, the health visitor is able to do a good deal of health teaching quite unobtrusively.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

TABLE XX

| Ante-Natal Clinics | No. of Sessions | Attendances | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-------|
| | | First | Re-attendances | Total |
| <i>Sykes Street Clinic—</i> | | | | |
| Monday and Thursday afternoons | 101 | 1,092 | 3,589 | 4,681 |
| Wednesday mornings | 51 | 310 | 411 | 721 |
| <i>East Hull Clinic—</i> | | | | |
| Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings | 151 | 662 | 1,863 | 2,525 |
| <i>North Hull Clinic—</i> | | | | |
| Tuesday mornings | 51 | 141 | 379 | 520 |
| <i>West Hull Clinic—</i> | | | | |
| Monday mornings, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons | 150 | 838 | 2,092 | 2,930 |
| <i>Priory Road Clinic—</i> | | | | |
| Tuesday mornings | 51 | 99 | 300 | 399 |
| <i>Marfleet Lane Clinic—</i> | | | | |
| Thursday mornings | 52 | 118 | 565 | 683 |
| Total patients attending during the year | .... | .... | 4,107 | |

Hæmoglobin estimation. Although hæmoglobin estimations have been done in the clinics on all new cases, it is extremely difficult to find a method which is reliable in both artificial and natural light. The results indicate that a very high proportion of pregnant women have a hæmoglobin below 70%, and all patients are given iron tablets as a routine measure.

Mass Radiography.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of ante natal patients attended | 781 |
| Number of cases of tuberculosis discovered | 4 |

Two of the four patients discovered to be suffering from a tuberculous lesion were admitted to a sanatorium.

Birth Control Clinic. The birth control clinic has become more widely known and more extensively used during recent years, as is shown by the following figures :—

| | <i>New Cases</i> | <i>Total attendances</i> |
|------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1953 | 59 | 408 |
| 1954 | 99 | 515 |
| 1955 | 181 | 832 |
| 1956 | 248 | 1,089 |

The clinic is available to any mother, and patients may attend without bringing a doctor's letter and without making an appointment.

Care of unmarried mothers. Home visiting to these expectant mothers was carried out for the first nine months of the year by the social worker from the Sheltering Home for Girls, and when this Home was closed, the work was undertaken by the Hull Moral Welfare Association.

107 expectant mothers were referred for visiting from the ante-natal clinics, of whom 25 were admitted to the York Diocesan Maternity Hostel in Hull, and 2 to hostels outside Hull.

The Corporation made the following grants to these three voluntary agencies :—

| | <i>£</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>d</i> |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| York Diocesan Maternity Hostel | 1,300 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheltering Home for Girls | 112 | 10 | 0 |
| Hull Moral Welfare Association | 37 | 10 | 0 |

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH MATERNITY CASES

Puerperal Pyrexia. 117 cases were notified, 68 of which occurred in hospital.

Ophthalmia neonatorum. 19 cases. There was a mild infection in the Maternity Hospital which accounted for most of these cases.

Pemphigus neonatorum. 1 case was notified—a domiciliary confinement with only a mild skin infection.

Maternal Mortality. There were 4 maternal deaths during the year, two of them being due to toxæmia. This gave rise to some disquiet among those concerned with obstetrics, for toxæmia is a condition which should not be allowed to progress until the issue becomes fatal. Discussions took place between consultant obstetricians, general practitioners and medical officers of the Health Department to see whether any administrative steps could be taken to avoid any further deaths which might be preventable.

Live Births. There were 5,578 live births in the city, of which 5,265 were legitimate, and 313 illegitimate, giving a birth rate of 18.58 per 1,000 population.

Stillbirths. There were 140 stillbirths during the year, 96 occurring in hospital and 44 at home, giving a stillbirth rate of 24.5 per thousand live and stillbirths.

Infant Mortality. There were 161 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 28.86 per 1,000 live births. Of these deaths 107 occurred during the first month, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 19.18 per 1,000 live births.

TABLE XXI
INFANTILE AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

| Year | Deaths under 1 month | | Deaths under 1 year | |
|------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | Number | Rate per 1,000 live births | Number | Rate per 1,000 live births |
| 1952 | 120 | 21.6 | 221 | 39.8 |
| 1953 | 124 | 21.7 | 201 | 35.2 |
| 1954 | 106 | 19.3 | 186 | 33.9 |
| 1955 | 85 | 15.7 | 143 | 26.4 |
| 1956 | 107 | 19.2 | 161 | 28.9 |

There have thus been 18 more infant deaths in 1956 than in 1955.

The increased mortality occurred during the first month of life and particularly during the first seven days. Twenty two more infants under one month died in 1956 than in 1955; seventeen of this number failed to survive more than seven days. Although prematurity is one of the commonest causes of death in this group, the numbers are approximately the same in 1955 and 1956, and the increased number of deaths has been due to other causes.

Premature Babies. 428 premature babies were born alive during the year, 270 being born in hospital, 20 in nursing homes and 138 at home.

The premature baby service, caring for babies weighing under 5½ lbs., has had its first full year in operation. 138 premature babies were born at home, 32 of whom had to be transferred to hospital owing to their poor general condition. The remaining 106 babies were cared for by the two midwives who specialise in premature babies, and 105 of them survived.

These midwives, too, accept many of the premature babies who are discharged rather early from hospital owing to shortage of cots. As soon as the baby is thriving and does not require day-to-day care, the case is transferred to the health visitor and there is close liaison between the two workers.

In conjunction with the Pharmaceutical Department of Reckitt & Colman Limited, a coloured film strip of the district premature baby service in Hull was made during the year.

Child Welfare Clinics.

| | 1956 | 1955 |
|--|--------|--------|
| Number of Centres provided | 18 | 18 |
| Number of Sessions during the year | 1,374 | 1,334 |
| Number of children first attended under 1 year of age | 3,255 | 3,217 |
| Total number of children who attended during the year .. | 7,515 | 6,280 |
| Total attendances during the year | 43,242 | 41,274 |
| Cases seen by medical officers | 15,252 | 14,303 |
| Cases referred for Hospital Treatment | 248 | 222 |

In 1955 there had been a fall in attendances of children in the 1-5 year group, so a scheme of birthday examinations was started in May, 1956. Under this scheme each child in the city receives a birthday card from the Medical Officer of Health on his 2nd, 3rd and 4th birthdays. A letter is also enclosed to the parents, inviting them to bring the child to the nearest welfare clinic for an annual medical examination, a jelly patch test for tuberculosis if they wish, and for any immunising injections which might have been omitted.

TABLE XXII

| Weight at Birth | PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | PREMATURE STILL BIRTHS | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Born in Hospital* | | | Born at home and nursed entirely at home | | | Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day | | | Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there | | | Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day | | |
| | Total (2) | Died within 24 hrs. of birth (3) | Survived 28 days (4) | Total (5) | Died within 24 hrs. of birth (6) | Survived 28 days (7) | Total (8) | Died within 24 hrs. of birth (9) | Survived 28 days (10) | Total (11) | Died within 24 hrs. of birth (12) | Survived 28 days (13) | Total (14) | Died within 24 hrs. of birth (15) | Survived 28 days (16) |
| (a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less) | 33 | 17 | 13 | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.) | 61 | 10 | 45 | 6 | — | 6 | 13 | 1 | 9 | 4 | — | 4 | 1 | — | — |
| (c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.) | 50 | — | 50 | 23 | — | 22 | 8 | — | 8 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| (d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.) | 124 | 3 | 118 | 76 | — | 76 | 4 | — | 4 | 14 | — | 14 | — | — | — |
| Totals | 268 | 30 | 226 | 106 | — | 105 | 32 | 2 | 25 | 21 | — | 21 | 1 | — | — |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 43 | 20 | 3 |

* The group under this heading will include cases which may be born in one hospital and transferred to another.

As a result of this letter, more than 1,000 children in the 2-5 year age group have attended the clinics during the 8 months, most of whom would not have come otherwise. The medical examination has been valuable in the early diagnosis of developmental defects, and it also gives the parents an opportunity of discussing any behaviour problems about which they are worried. Moreover, jelly tests were carried out on 829 of these children, and after a check with the Heaf test, 7 of these children were found to be tuberculin positive. These children were X-rayed and if the first picture was normal it was repeated in 3 months' time. At the same time the household contacts of the child were advised to attend the mass radiography unit in an attempt to discover undiagnosed adult cases. Two of the children who were X-rayed showed active primary lesions and were referred to their family doctor and the chest clinic.

Apart from the birthday examinations, the normal clinic attendance numbers have been maintained, and regular mothercraft classes and film shows have been arranged. The Department's own clinic buildings are now much brighter and more attractive, but it is difficult to bring about much improvement in the church halls. Many are rather dark and draughty and there is little privacy for the health visitor wanting to speak confidentially to a mother or trying to arrange a little group of mothers for teaching purposes. This is, however, a problem which is to be tackled in 1957.

Voluntary workers have again given much help and support in the clinics by providing cups of tea and minding toddlers while the mother attends to the new baby. They can do a great deal towards providing a happy atmosphere in the clinic, and their work is greatly appreciated.

Welfare Foods and Nutritives. Welfare foods have continued to be distributed from the central depot at Witham and from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres as follows :—

| Article | 1956 | 1955 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| <i>Welfare Foods</i> | | |
| " National " Dried Milk (tins) | 220,343 | 219,977 |
| Cod Liver Oil (6oz. bottles) | 33,350 | 39,411 |
| Orange Juice (6oz. bottles) | 235,930 | 207,766 |
| A and D Capsules (pkts. of 45) | 16,506 | 16,759 |
| <i>Nutritives</i> | | |
| Virol (8oz. bottles) | 3,087 | 3,227 |
| Malt Extract (1lb. jars) | Discontinued | 58 |
| Malt and Iron (4oz. bottles) | 805 | 2,155 |
| | (now discontinued) | |
| Cod Liver Oil Emulsion 8oz. bottles) | 775 | 1,080 |
| Virolax | 41 | 47 |
| Adexolin | 1,776 | — |
| Abidec | 173 | — |
| Lactagol | 747 | — |
| Rose Hip Syrup | 1,188 | — |

Some alterations have been made in the nutritives which can be purchased on the doctor's recommendation at the clinics. The sale of malt extract had become very low, so that jars were remaining in stock for a very long time and becoming crystallised. The liquid extract of malt and iron which had sold in large quantities was felt to have a misleading name, as the amount of iron in the mixture is very low. Mothers were taking this instead of ferrous sulphate tablets, and this could have very little beneficial effect on anæmia. The sale of malt extract and of liquid extract of malt and iron has therefore been discontinued.

Additional substances which can now be purchased in the clinics are Rose Hip Syrup for those babies who do not tolerate orange juice well, Adexolin to replace Cod Liver Oil when necessary, Abidec to supply all the vitamins in a watery solution for premature babies, and Lactagol tablets to help nursing mothers.

Home Safety. Every year there are a certain number of unnecessary deaths of young children due to accidents in the home. Many talks have been given on this subject by members of the department and health visitors are able to point out dangers when they are visiting in the homes. During the year there have been 4 deaths of children under the age of 5 years due to accidents in and about the home, 2 of which were from burning.

Open fires are a source of danger when there are young children about, and often an inadequate fireguard gives a false sense of security. Suitable fireguards can be purchased at cost price (if necessary, by instalments) through the Health Department; 609 fireguards were sold during 1956 compared with 379 in 1955.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948. There were no new registrations, so three registrations remained—one of the premises and two of daily minders, all of which were visited during the year.

Day Nursery. The day nursery has been able to admit all urgent cases very quickly during the year, and many non-priority cases have had only a short waiting period. The average number of children in daily attendance was 30—15 under 2 years and 15 over 2 years, the low averages being due to periods of quarantine from infectious illnesses.

The reasons for admission of the children were as follows :—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Parents either separated or divorced | 35 |
| Illegitimate children | 20 |
| Mothers widowed | 6 |
| Illness of one of parents | 14 |
| Confinement cases | 8 |
| Financial or housing difficulties | 7 |
| Non Priority cases | 52 |

Nursery Students. Ten students took the National Nursery Nurses Examination during the year, 3 having to re-sit, but all being eventually successful. Five of these nurses are now doing nursery work, four are taking their general training in hospital, and one has taken up other work.

Prevention of Break-up of Families. (Circular 27 54). It was felt that this problem had to be tackled by the combined efforts of many agencies, both statutory and voluntary. The Co-ordinating Committee did not seem to have wide enough terms of reference, and in any case had not met for a considerable length of time, so all the bodies known to be interested in the prevention of the break-up of families were invited to send representatives to a meeting to discuss the problem. As a result, regular monthly meetings are now held, which are well attended. Up to date reports are given on families already considered at previous meetings, and then two or three new cases are discussed. These meetings are proving most valuable both in helping the families and in improving the relationship between the bodies represented.

Health Visitors are particularly concerned with these families, and have been a valuable source of information for the Committee. In addition, home helps are now being taught in their training courses to appreciate the needs of families in times of strain and to help them in their arrangements for child care, housekeeping and budgetting. Although efforts to prevent the break-up of families are bound to result in some failures, even a relatively small number of successes makes the work worth while.

PROVISION OF DENTAL TREATMENT

The dental scheme for the Maternity and Child Welfare patients has continued very much along the same lines as in the previous year. There have been several staff changes during the year with the advent and departure of several part-time dental officers, but the effective strength has been maintained at a figure equivalent to three and a half dental officers.

Our intention, stated last year, to introduce evening dental sessions has been accomplished and these are being held on two evenings of each week. These sessions have proved to be popular with the mothers of families and have enabled the medical officers to increase the numbers of recommendations for dental treatment. As will be seen from the statistical tables, this has resulted in an increase of the amount of work undertaken. It will be noted that no general anaesthetics are being administered during the evenings as, apart from the additional staff needed on these occasions and the build-up of cases to justify an anaesthetic session, it is considered that the evening is not the best time of day for either patient or operator. The other visits consequent upon the provision of dentures are, as far as is possible, being made in the evenings.

The addition of a dental hygienist to the staff has proved to be of great value, particularly in the preparation of the mouth for extractions.

The dentures, as before, are being constructed by the panel of general dental practitioners.

TABLE XXIII

(A) NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

| | Examined | Needing Treatment | Treated | Made Dentally Fit |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers | 390 | 389 | 436* | 140 |
| Children under five | 261 | 243 | 253* | 220 |

* Includes cases under treatment and carried forward from 1955.

(B) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

| | Scalings and Gum Treatment | Fillings | Silver Nitrate Treatment | Crowns or Inlays | Extractions | General Anaesthetics | Dentures Provided | | Radio-graphs |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | Full Upper or Lower | Partial Upper or Lower | |
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers | 169 | 185 | 1 | — | 2,810 | 172 | 160 | 40 | 51 |
| Children under five | — | 6 | 2 | — | 575 | 148 | — | — | 3 |

The Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics, provided by the Corporation, are interavailable to patients as required. Details of the clinics etc., provided under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are as follows :—

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare.

Infant Welfare Sessions —

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| West Hull Clinic, Coltman Street | Monday | } | 2 p.m. |
| | Thursday | | |
| King's Hall, Fountain Road | Tuesday | } | 2 p.m. |
| | Thursday | | |
| East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street | Wednesday | } | 2 p.m. |
| | Thursday | | |
| Methodist Mission Rooms, Carlton Street | Tuesday | | 2 p.m. |
| Parish Hall, Church of Transfiguration, Albert Ave. | Wednesday | } | 2 p.m. |
| | Friday | | |
| Methodist Church Rooms, Cottingham Road | Wednesday | } | 2 p.m. |
| | Friday | | |
| Methodist Rooms, Sutton | Tuesday | | 2 p.m. |
| North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue | Tuesday | } | 2 p.m. |
| | Thursday | | |
| Methodist Mission Hall, Preston Road | Tuesday | } | 2 p.m. |
| | Friday | | |
| Church of the Ascension, Priory Road | Monday | } | 2 p.m. |
| | Friday | | |
| St. Nicholas Church Hall, Pickering Road | Wednesday | | 2 p.m. |
| St. Martin's Church Hall, North Road | Monday | | 2 p.m. |
| Froghall Lane Clinic, Sutton Road | Tuesday | | 2 p.m. |
| Sykes Street Clinic | Friday | | 2 p.m. |
| St. Ninian's Church Hall, Chanterlands Avenue | Friday | | 2 p.m. |
| St. Michael's Church Hall, Holderness Road | Thursday | | 2 p.m. |
| St. Philip's Church, Amethyst Road | Monday | } | 2 p.m. |
| | Wednesday | | |
| Longhill Infants' School | Saturday | | 9-30 a.m. |
| Ante-Natal Sessions — | | | |
| Sykes Street Clinic | Wednesday | | 9-30 a.m. |
| For Midwifery Centre cases | Monday | } | 2 p.m. |
| | Thursday | | |
| East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street | Monday | } | 9-30 a.m. |
| | Wednesday | | |
| | Friday | | |
| North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue | Tuesday | | 9-30 a.m. |
| West Hull Clinic, 69 Coltman Street | Monday | } | 9-30 a.m. |
| | Tuesday | | |
| | Wednesday | | |
| Church of the Ascension, Priory Road | Tuesday | | 9-30 a.m. |
| St. George's Church, Marfleet Lane | Thursday | | 9-30 a.m. |
| Birth Control Sessions — | | | |
| Sykes Street Clinic | Tuesday | | 9 a.m. |

Artificial Sunlight Sessions—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---|-----------|
| West Hull Clinic, 69 Coltman Street | Tuesday | } | 9-30 a.m. |
| | Friday | | |
| East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street | Tuesday | } | 9-30 a.m. |
| | Friday | | |
| North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue | Monday | | 9-30 a.m. |
| | Thursday | | 2 p.m. |
| Sykes Street Clinic | Tuesday | } | 9-30 a.m. |
| | Friday | | |

Post-Natal Session—

| | | |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|
| Sykes Street Clinic | Thursday | 9-30 a.m. |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|

X-Ray Sessions—

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street | Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. |
|----------------------------------|--|

Physiotherapy Sessions—

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---|-------------------------|
| East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street | Monday | } | 9 a.m. to 12 noon |
| | Wednesday | | |
| | Thursday | | |

(b) Day Nursery

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Pearson Park | Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday, 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. |
|--------------|--|

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

During the year 98 midwives notified their intention to practise, of whom 60 were domiciliary midwives employed by the Local Health Authority, 29 were employed in hospitals and maternity homes and 9 practised as independent domiciliary midwives.

The midwives employed by the Local Authority attended 2,744 cases during the year, as follows :—

| | |
|---|-------|
| (a) (i) When a doctor was not booked but was present at the time of delivery | 63 |
| (ii) When a doctor was not booked and was not present at the time of delivery | 453 |
| (b) (i) When a doctor was booked and was present at the time of delivery | 1,253 |
| (ii) When a doctor was booked and was not present at the time of delivery | 975 |
| Total | 2,744 |

Medical aid was called in 539 cases.

Analgesia. 12 more trilene inhalers have been obtained during the year, so that there are now 18 in use. Trilene analgesia has been used extensively during the year whilst gas and air has been employed much less frequently.

Cases in which Analgesics were used by Local Authority Midwives :—

| | 1956 | 1955 |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| Gas and Air | 807 | 1,817 |
| Trilene | 1,343 | 253 |
| Pethidine | 1,419 | 1,230 |

Emergency Obstetrical Unit. 44 emergency calls were received during the year, and in the course of treatment 23 pints of blood and 15 pints of Plasmosan were given. Thirteen of the patients were transferred to hospital after treatment.

Midwifery Training School. Eighteen pupil midwives received their training and entered for the Part II examination of the Central Midwives Board, all being successful. In addition, arrangements have been made to take 2 pupils regularly every 3 months from Fulford Maternity Hospital, York, for 3 months district training. The scheme started in September and 4 pupils were transferred during the last four months of the year.

Refresher Courses for Midwives. The new rules of the Central Midwives Board lay down that after 31st December, 1957, every midwife who gives notice of intention to practise shall within 12 months attend a refresher course approved by the Board unless she has attended such a course or passed her qualifying examination within the past 5 years. Before the rule was made, it had been the practice of many local authorities who had employed midwives to send them on such courses, but hospital midwives had not had similar advantages. It was obvious that the demand for refresher courses would increase considerably, and to cope with this the Central Midwives Board had suggested that approved courses might be run by local authorities.

Hull was the first local authority to undertake the running of these courses, and three were held during 1956, each course lasting one week. 225 midwives attended from all over the country, from places as far apart as Devon, Cumberland, and the Isle of Wight, and they were joined by 5 of our own midwives. Lectures took place at the University during the vacations, the midwives being accommodated at one of the Halls of Residence. Lecturers came from Hull, London, Sheffield and Newcastle, and visits were arranged to local hospitals, clinics and factories. The educational standard of the courses was high, and during their somewhat limited free time the midwives were given an opportunity of seeing something of Hull and the East Riding. All were extremely interested in watching the fish auctions on the dock early in the morning and many went on coach trips to Beverley, Bridlington and Scarborough on their half-day.

These courses have many advantages. To those attending the course it is a means of keeping their knowledge of midwifery up-to-date ; it is an opportunity to compare notes with midwives from other areas where different schemes are in operation, but where similar difficulties may be met ; and it is a means whereby hospital and domiciliary midwives can get together and see each other's point of view.

To the Health Department, it is an opportunity of showing some of the work that goes on in this area ; it allows the Hull midwives to meet their colleagues from other areas, both at lectures and on social occasions ; and it brings fresh ideas into the department from outside lecturers and visiting midwives.

The courses in 1956 were an educational, social and financial success, and three similar courses are to be held in 1957.

Courses for midwives outside Hull. One Supervisor and the Superintendent of the Training School attended a special course in Relaxation and Parentcraft. One midwife attended a Refresher Course under Rule G.1.

Staff Changes. 6 midwives resigned during the year and 6 new midwives were appointed.

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

At the end of the year the number of health visitors on the staff was one more than at the end of 1955. Nine students qualified during the year and were appointed health visitors, but this addition to the staff was mostly offset by the reduction brought about by the departure of eight other officers. Of these, two retired, one at the age of 65 years and one at 60 years, each having served the Department for 32 years ; one health visitor commenced missionary training, another returned to a midwifery post in a hospital, two transferred to other Authorities (one as a Premature Baby Nurse and one as a Health Visitor), one transferred to the School Nursing staff, whilst the remaining member of the staff to leave resigned on account of domestic reasons.

The number of domiciliary visits to families as a whole showed an increase on the previous year. Monthly visits to babies under one year of age were continued, whilst weekly or bi-weekly visits were made to those families whom it was considered were in need of closer supervision.

Many of the ante-natal visits which were paid were to expectant mothers who had failed to attend the Maternity Hospital ante-natal clinic. In addition, close liaison was maintained with the Maternity Hospital by the attendance of a health visitor at the Hospital's ante-natal clinic and a weekly visit to the Hospital wards. The problems dealt with by the health visitor were mainly of a social nature, including the arrangement of domestic help and the adequate

care of children during the mother's absence. This work of the health visitor is of great importance as mothers settle more happily in hospital when they are assured of the well-being of the family left at home.

The aged continue to be a major problem, and repeated visits had to be made to some of these old people to persuade them to allow us to cleanse both their person and their home, and to agree to hospitalisation when a bed became available. At the request of the Geriatric Consultant, visits were paid to the chronic sick to assess social conditions before admission to the geriatric wards of the hospital, and also for suitability of home conditions before some of the old people were discharged from hospital after treatment.

Follow-up visits were made in respect of 790 cases discharged from general and infectious diseases hospitals.

In supplementation of their training lectures on Social and Preventive Medicine, 14 student nurses from the Western General Hospital and 6 from the Hull Royal Infirmary accompanied health visitors and district nurses on visits to homes and clinics.

Training of Health Visitors. Of the nine students who were undergoing training at the beginning of the year, all completed the course successfully and obtained their Health Visitor's Certificate. Seven new students were appointed and commenced training in September, one of the students being a School Nurse seconded by the Education Committee.

VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS

| | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| To Expectant Mothers— | | |
| First Visits | 996 | |
| Special and Re-visits | 1,387 | |
| | — | 2,383 |
| To Children under 1 year— | | |
| First Visits | 5,669 | |
| Special and Re-visits | 44,236 | |
| | — | 49,905 |
| To Children 1-5 years— | | |
| First Visits | 898 | |
| Special and Re-visits | 80,440 | |
| | — | 81,338 |
| To the Aged and Chronic Sick | | |
| | | 3,299 |
| Miscellaneous Visits, including infectious diseases, hospital after-care, medical aid, etc | | |
| | | 10,459 |
| | | — |
| Total Domiciliary Visits | | 147,384 |
| | | — |

In addition to home visits, the health visitors made 3,288 attendances at maternity and child welfare clinic sessions, and 43 talks were given to groups of mothers.

Staff at the end of the year :

- 31 Health Visitors
- 2 Tuberculosis Health Visitors with Health Visitors Certificate
- 3 Tuberculosis Visitors without Health Visitor's Certificate
- 4 Part-time S.R.N. Clinic Nurses

Two health visitors attended a fortnight's post-graduate course held at Southampton.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

The staff of this service fluctuated a good deal during the year. The number of cases nursed and the number of visits made during the year showed a slight decrease on the 1955 figures. The number of cases remaining on the register from 1955 was 1,054 and a total of 6,118 new cases were referred to the service, giving a grand total of 7,172 patients nursed during 1956. The number of visits paid to these patients totalled 195,563. On 31st December, 1956, 1,155 cases remained on the register.

Classification of cases :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Surgical .. | 2,337 |
| Medical | 4,195 |
| Diabetics | 276 |
| T.B. | 201 |
| Maternity complications | 147 |
| Infectious diseases | 16 |

The figures for tuberculosis, maternity complications and infectious diseases show a reduction compared with the number of cases nursed during 1955.

AGE GROUP OF CASES, ETC.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of patients over 65 years of age | 1,987 |
| under 5 years of age | 364 |
| requiring injections | 3,728 |
| requiring 24 visits or more | 768 |

Four nursing orderlies were appointed during the year to assist with weekly bed baths and with some of the general cases in order to free the trained staff for mere acute nursing.

One nurse attended a District Nurses' post-graduate course held in London, whilst four nurses attended a two-day course at Hull University.

During November and December, two nurses had a post-graduate course in paediatric nursing at the Western General Hospital, in preparation for commencement of a scheme for the nursing of more sick children in their own homes. It was felt that many children, who, hitherto, had been admitted to hospital, could be nursed successfully at home, provided that skilled nursing attention was available at any time on request of the family doctor. The home nursing of these patients would not only relieve the hospital, but would avoid taking the children away from their familiar surroundings and breaking the close parental relationship. General approval was given for the scheme in discussions which took place between the Medical Officer of Health, the Consultant Paediatricians and the Local Medical Committee.

Two nurses remain on late duty each night to deal with emergency calls and to give late injections of morphia. During the year there were 35 such cases, necessitating 692 visits.

Staff at the end of the year :

Full-time :

- 1 Acting Superintendent
- 1 Acting Deputy Superintendent
- 27 State Registered Nurses (female) (13 District Trained)
- 5 State Registered Nurses (male)
- 3 State Enrolled Assistant Nurses (female)
- 1 State Enrolled Assistant Nurse (male)
- 4 Nursing Orderlies

Part-time (30 hours per week) :

- 5 State Registered Nurses (female)
- 1 State Enrolled Assistant Nurse (male)

Sitters-up Service. Demand for this service remained heavy during the year, 11,350 visits being paid to a total of 451 patients. Day-time attendance was given in some necessitous cases, but the greatest value of the service lies in the relief it gives to relatives by providing night-time attendance on seriously ill patients.

Nine additional staff were appointed in 1956, bringing the total employed in the service to 61. Although all are employed on a casual basis, 27 work full-time, the remainder undertaking duty for a mutually agreed number of hours each week.

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox and Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough are both available through those private doctors who have agreed to give such service and through various clinics of the Health Department. At the end of the year 133 medical practitioners were co-operating to vaccinate and immunise in accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Throughout the year special vaccination and immunisation sessions were held at three main clinics. Vaccination and immunisation continued to be available also at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in conjunction with infant welfare ; commencing on Tuesday, 30th October, an additional weekly session for vaccination and immunisation was available at the King's Hall, Fountain Road.

Vaccination and immunisation in early infancy are recommended by each Health Visitor when she makes her routine visit to a mother after the birth of a child.

Vaccination. During 1956, 1,838 infants were successfully vaccinated before reaching 1 year of age—1,005 were vaccinated by private medical practitioners and 833 at Health Department Clinics. This compares with 1,993 (989 by private medical practitioners and 1,004 at Health Department Clinics) vaccinated in the previous year.

The following summary shows the numbers of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out during 1956 :—

| Age at date of Vaccination | Under 1 | 1 | 2 to 4 | 5 to 14 | 15 or over | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------|---------|----|--------|---------|---------------|-------|
| Number Vaccinated | 1,838 | 38 | 40 | 48 | 126 | 2,090 |
| Number re-vaccinated | — | — | 16 | 33 | 194 | 243 |

The age in months of those under 1 year at the time of vaccination is shown below :—

Successful primary vaccination of infants under 1 year

| Age in months when vaccinated | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Total |
| Clinics | — | 24 | 141 | 268 | 196 | 94 | 44 | 30 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 833 |
| Private Doctors | 14 | 210 | 214 | 254 | 149 | 69 | 37 | 19 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 1,005 |
| Total | 14 | 234 | 355 | 522 | 345 | 160 | 78 | 49 | 29 | 20 | 14 | 18 | 1,838 |

36 infants who failed to show any reaction after a first vaccination were not brought by their parents for a second attempt, and 110 infants did not show any reaction after a second vaccination.

Details of successful primary vaccinations recorded each year during the last five years are given below :—

| Age when vaccinated | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|
| Year | Under 1 year | 1 year | 2 to 4 years | 5 to 14 years | 15 years and over | |
| 1952 | 2,021 | 29 | 39 | 46 | 148 | 2,283 |
| 1953 | 1,806 | 20 | 27 | 50 | 149 | 2,052 |
| 1954 | 2,085 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 133 | 2,308 |
| 1955 | 1,993 | 54 | 55 | 45 | 113 | 2,260 |
| 1956 | 1,838 | 38 | 40 | 48 | 126 | 2,090 |

The following table shows the percentage of infants who were vaccinated by the end of the year following that in which they were born :—

| <i>Year of Birth</i> | <i>Percentage Vaccinated at 31st December of following year</i> |
|----------------------|---|
| 1951 | 35.72 |
| 1952 | 32.48 |
| 1953 | 36.55 |
| 1954 | 37.00 |
| 1955 | 36.50 |

Diphtheria Immunisation. In addition to the facilities for immunisation provided at the Health Department clinics, the mobile unit continued to tour the streets and to visit the schools. There is no doubt that by the use of this unit a number of children who would not otherwise have been immunised were given this protection. Medical Practitioners who co-operated under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, were responsible for 1,150 initial immunisations and gave 237 re-inforcing injections. Health Visitors and School Nurses continued to visit and advise parents to have their children immunised and the School Nurses obtained consent for children to be immunised during school hours. Propaganda was continued by the use of posters, leaflets and birthday cards, and by talks to local organisations by medical and other staff of the Health Department.

Early in May a birthday card system was introduced to replace the existing one under which a card was sent only to children on their first birthday who had not been immunised. The new cards go to all children on their 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th birthdays and is in the form of a message from the Medical Officer of Health inviting the parents to take their child to the nearest child welfare clinic to have an annual medical examination. By this means early defects may be detected and corrected while the child is young, immunisations where necessary can be completed, and in the case of the two, three and four year olds an opportunity given to have a Jelly Patch Test for tuberculosis.

Different birthday cards for each age, suitably illustrated, are still in the course of being printed, but, as a temporary measure, amusing cards with birthday wishes have been duplicated, blue for a boy and pink for a girl, and have already become quite popular with the children and their parents.

Although it is early to assess results, it is gratifying to note that of 8,551 cards sent out, 1,007 "birthday examinations" took place. Of these, 829 had the Jelly Test, seven of which were positive to Jelly and Heaf testing. Two cases showed active tuberculosis and were referred to the Chest Clinic.

The immunised child population in the City at 31st December, 1956, was :—

| <i>Age Group</i> | <i>Total Immunised</i> | <i>Percentage Immunised</i> |
|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Under 1 year | 635 | |
| 1-2 years | 2,940 | |
| 2-3 years | 3,400 | |
| 3-4 years | 3,572 | |
| 4-5 years | 3,671 | |
| | 14,218 | 54.0 |
| 5-10 years | 23,926 | |
| 10-15 years | 21,983 | |
| | 45,909 | 89.0 |

Out of the total number of children under 15 years of age, estimated at 77,700, 77 per cent. (60,127) had been immunised against diphtheria at the end of the year.

The number of children primarily immunised in the City in 1956 was 25% fewer than for the previous year. This is most disappointing. The reduction was mainly in the age groups over one year, as the following table shows :—

| <i>Age Groups</i> | <i>% Reduction on Previous Year</i> |
|-------------------|---|
| Under 1 year | 3.5 |
| 1 to 2 years | 43.0 |
| 2 to 3 years | 45.0 |
| 3 to 4 years | 38.0 |
| 4 to 5 years | 31.0 |
| 0 to 5 years | 22.0 |
| 5 to 15 years | 37.0 |

Due to the volume of work entailed by the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme, it was not possible on a number of occasions to arrange as many appointments as usual at the schools. Also, several sessions on the Mobile Unit had to be cancelled due to Medical Officers not being available on account of Poliomyelitis Vaccination sessions, etc. This contributed in part to the reduction in the number of children immunised in the Mobile Unit at schools and whilst touring the streets, but does not explain the reduction at Clinics, nor the overall drop in the total figure for the year. This can only be put down to the general apathy of parents as all the usual efforts were made to press home the advantages of immunisation.

However, it is encouraging to note that of the total of 4,228 primary immunisations during the year, 86 per cent. (3,641) had been immunised with the combined vaccine giving protection against both Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

TABLE XXV

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH, 1956

| | <i>Immunised</i> | <i>Incomplete at 31st December</i> | <i>Reinforcing Injection</i> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Immunised by Local Health Authority : | | | |
| Adults (15 years and over) | — | — | — |
| School Children (5-15 years) | 20 | 3 | — |
| Children (under 5 years) | 42 | 9 | — |
| Immunised by Private Doctors | 15 | — | — |
| Total | 77 | 12 | — |

Vaccination against Smallpox and Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough are available at the following Clinics free of charge :

| | |
|---|--|
| St. Martin's Church, North Road | Each Monday at 2-0 p.m. |
| St. Philip's Church, Amethyst Road | Each Monday and Wednesday at 2-0 p.m. |
| Church of the Ascension, Priory Road | Each Monday and Friday at 2-0 p.m. |
| North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue | First and third Monday in each month at 2-0 p.m. |
| East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street | Each Tuesday at 2-0 p.m. |
| Methodist Church Hall, Preston Road | Each Tuesday at 2-0 p.m. |
| Mission Hall, Carlton Street | Each Tuesday at 2-0 p.m. |
| Methodist Church Hall, Potterill Lane, Sutton | Alternate Tuesdays at 2-0 p.m. |
| Froghall Lane Clinic | Alternate Tuesdays at 2-0 p.m. |
| St. Nicholas Church, Pickering Road | Each Wednesday at 2-0 p.m. |
| Newland Methodist Church, Newland Avenue | Each Wednesday and Friday at 2-0 p.m. |
| West Hull Clinic, 69 Coltman Street | Each Thursday at 2-0 p.m. |
| King's Hall, Fountain Road | Each Tuesday and Thursday at 2-0 p.m. |
| St. Michael's Church, Holderness Road | Each Thursday at 2-0 p.m. |
| Church of the Transfiguration, Albert Avenue | Each Friday at 2-0 p.m. |
| Sykes Street Clinic | Each Friday at 2-0 p.m. |
| St. Ninian's Church, Chanterlands Avenue | Each Friday at 2-0 p.m. |
| Longhill School | Each Saturday at 9-30 a.m. |

Poliomyelitis Vaccination. On the 19th January, 1956, the Ministry of Health issued to Local Authorities a circular which contained the Minister's proposals for the use of poliomyelitis vaccine which was expected to become available during May and June. The proposals were designed to secure a fair distribution amongst those age groups in which the disease was most prevalent and to secure information which would help in devising the best possible scheme of distribution when substantial quantities later became available.

Vaccination was to be suspended after the 30th June during the poliomyelitis season (July to November) as it was not considered safe to vaccinate during this period.

The scheme provided for vaccination to be made available on a voluntary basis for children born between 1947 and 1954 inclusive. The selection of children to receive the vaccination, from those whose parents desired it, was to be made according to a centrally determined plan designed to maintain an even spread throughout the eligible age groups based on the month of birth. After a study of the national picture, local health authorities were to be informed which months in each age group had been selected for vaccination. It was appreciated that only a small number of children in these age groups would be vaccinated owing to the limited amount of vaccine that would be available in the initial stages of the scheme.

The problem for the Department initially was the preparation of a scheme and the registration of the children in the particular age groups. The eligible child population for the years 1947-1954 was 43,961, and the Minister's proposals stipulated that local authority's returns to the Ministry of Health showing the total number of registrations for children in each month of birth in each age group should arrive not later than the 14th April, 1956.

It was decided that the most convenient way in which to register the children was by having record cards printed with a space for the parent's signature on the reverse side.

Registrations were carried out at all child welfare clinics, all school clinics and at three of the Health Department office premises, and the closing date was originally fixed for Saturday, 24th March.

A copy of the Minister's proposals was sent to all general practitioners, and published in local newspapers. Other Departments of the Corporation assisted in advertising the scheme ; the Libraries Department circulated specially printed bookmarks, the Transport Department displayed posters ; and all departments distributed leaflets.

At first the response from parents was poor, and in order to press home the advantages of Poliomyelitis Vaccination, two public meetings were held at the Mortimer Museum on Monday, 26th March, at which the Medical Officer of Health addressed parents and answered their enquiries. Press publicity was given to these meetings, each being well attended.

When returns were submitted to the Medical Research Council on the 10th April, 6,327 registrations had been made. This represented 14% of the available child population and having regard to the amount of organising involved, the response to the scheme was disappointing.

On the 1st May, instructions were received from the Ministry of Health that age groups chosen for vaccination were children born in the months of November, 1947-1954 (inclusive) and March 1951-1954 (inclusive) with August, 1947-1954 (inclusive) scheduled as a reserve group.

The first issue of vaccine arrived at short notice early in May, and immediate steps were taken to put the scheme into operation. Clinic sessions were arranged and appointments sent to parents, and during the week commencing 7th May, 594 were given a first injection of the vaccine. During the following week a further 140 children were also given a first injection.

Details of the scheme were circulated to all general practitioners, and subsequently, they were informed of all the children on their lists who were vaccinated. In addition, lists of the children vaccinated were supplied to the Hull "A" and "B" Group Hospital Management Committees in order that any arrangements for tonsillectomy operations on those being vaccinated could be postponed.

From this first issue of vaccine, a total of 734 children were given a first injection, representing 80% of those to whom appointments were sent.

On the 22nd May, a circular was received from the Ministry regarding the issue of vaccine to complete the second injections, and indicating that there would be further issues of vaccine which should be administered to registered children born in August, 1947-1954 and October, 1951-1954: (May, 1947-1954 being selected as reserve month.) The second batch of vaccine arrived on the 30th May, and as in the case of the first issue, plans were put into operation for the vaccine to be used without delay. 11 sessions were arranged at clinics, when 704 children received a second injection and 2 children, absentees from the first issue, received a first injection. With the little vaccine still unused, a further session was arranged in mid-June, when 26 children were given a first injection. This closed the campaign for the time being as the Ministry stated that no further

vaccine could be made available for use before the end of June, when vaccinations would be temporarily suspended until the autumn. This was disappointing as plans had already been made for several hundred more children to be given a first injection.

The number of reactions brought to the notice of the Department as being possibly associated with vaccination was eight. Careful investigation showed that these were not severe and not due specifically to poliomyelitis vaccination.

Towards the end of November, one further issue of vaccine was made, sufficient to complete the vaccination of children who had received only one injection before the end of June. One clinic session was arranged and 43 children received the second injection.

It was anticipated that regular supplies of vaccine would become available early in 1957, and, furthermore, the Ministry stated that general medical practitioners should be given the option of participating in the scheme. The year ended with discussions taking place with members of the Local Medical Committee on how best the general practitioners could assist the Local Health Authority in this very important field of preventive medicine.

TABLE XXVI

SUMMARY OF CHILDREN VACCINATED AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

| Year or Birth | MONTH OF BIRTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | JANUARY | | MARCH | | APRIL | | MAY | | AUGUST | | OCTOBER | | NOVEMBER | |
| | Males | | Males | | Males | | Males | | Males | | Males | | Males | |
| | 1st inj. | 2nd inj. | 1st inj. | 2nd inj. | 1st inj. | 2nd inj. | 1st inj. | 2nd inj. | 1st inj. | 2nd inj. | 1st inj. | 2nd inj. | 1st inj. | 2nd inj. |
| 1947 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 23 |
| 1948 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 28 | 25 |
| 1949 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 11 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 24 | 20 |
| 1950 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 27 | 14 |
| 1951 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 29 | 26 |
| 1952 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 39 | 25 |
| 1953 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 30 |
| 1954 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 24 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 1* | — | — | — | — | 1* | — | 1* | 77 | 74 | 71 | 70 | 209 | 171 |

* First injection given abroad.

Total number of first injections 762

Total number of second injections 747

Of those having one injection only, one was subsequently completed out of town and one left the City before the second injection could be given.

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICES

As in previous years, the figures for the total number of patients carried and the number of miles run show an increase over the previous years. 1956 thus becomes the busiest year since the inception of the Service in 1948. The percentage increases both for number of patients and mileage is, however, less than those for the previous year, perhaps a sign that the peak of demands on the Service is at last in sight.

During 1956, the Ambulance Service transported 86,969 patients, an increase of 3·38% over 1955. The total mileage of the ambulances and sitting case cars was 417,850, an increase of 2·33% over 1955. The total aggregate mileage for all vehicles of the Ambulance Service was 555,990, compared with 542,553 in 1955.

In spite of increases, the average mileage per patient for 1956 has been maintained at 4·8. This was the figure achieved in 1955 and up to then was the lowest recorded.

AMBULANCE SERVICE STATISTICS

| | Patients | Mileage |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|
| Ambulance Cases . . . | 37,681 | 230,235 |
| Sitting Cases | 49,288 | 187,615 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Totals | 86,969 | 417,850 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

The majority of the ambulance and sitting cases continued to be in respect of the Out-Patient Departments at the Hull Royal Infirmary and Kingston General Hospital and the largest single item is in respect of the transportation of patients attending for physiotherapy and remedial exercises.

Long Distance Transfers. During 1956, twelve patients were transferred by rail, involving a rail mileage of 1,902 miles. This showed some decrease over the figures for the previous year.

The co-operation between British Railways and the Ambulance Service is very satisfactory and helps towards making all journeys run smoothly and satisfactorily.

The relationship of the Service with the hospitals, general practitioners, patients and the East Riding County Council has also been good, to the mutual advantage of all.

Emergency Calls. The total number of emergency calls in the City showed a decrease compared with the previous year - 3,870 in 1956 compared with 3,982 in 1955, a decrease of 2.8%.

In addition, the Ambulance Service dealt with 40 emergency calls on behalf of the East Riding, although this number is again a decrease over that of the previous year.

The total mileage involved on emergency calls was 18,049.

The average time from receipt of call to an ambulance arriving at the scene of the accident, 4½ minutes, remained similar to that in the previous year.

No major accident occurred during the year.

Midwifery Car Service and Transport of Premature Babies. The mileage run by these sections of the Ambulance Service in 1956 was 28,448. This was for the conveyance of midwives and "Minnitt" and "Trilene" Apparatus for the District Midwifery Service. The figure showed a reduction on the previous years, when it was 34,937. This is offset to a certain extent by an increase in the mileage of the "Vespa" scooters, certain of which are used by the Midwifery Service.

The Ambulance Service still remains responsible for the maintenance of the "Minnitt" Apparatus.

During the year, 50 premature babies were transported, 7 of these being at the request of the East Riding County Council Ambulance Service.

Day Nursery Service. The two vehicles previously used for this service became worn out and were sold during the year. No special vehicles are now allotted to the work and the conveyance of children under 2 years of age from the collecting points to the Day Nursery at Pearson Park is now carried out by normal Ambulance Service procedure.

Home Nursing Service. The fleet of four Douglas "Vespa" Motor Scooters purchased during 1955 for the use of male nurses on their daily visits has now been increased to nine, the extra machines being allocated for use by the sick children's nurses and the midwifery service. The total mileage covered by the Vespas over the year was 24,084 compared with 17,902 in 1955.

Ambulance Service Cars also ran a total of 2,609 miles on Home Nursing duties during the year.

Mental Health Service. In addition to the normal carriage of patients for mental treatment, the service has provided transport in respect of the Mental Health Services carried out under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act and under the Mental Deficiency Acts, covering a distance of 14,864 miles during the year compared with 13,856 in 1955.

This substantiates the supposition in the 1955 Annual Report that the demands on these services would grow with the increased emphasis on the Mental Health Service. With the opening of St. Mungo House early in 1957 the demands on the Ambulance Service for conveyance of mental health patients will show a further sharp increase.

Mortuary Service. The calls for this service increased during the year, 291 bodies being conveyed over distances totalling 1,520 miles.

Mobile Immunisation Clinic. The Mobile Immunisation Clinic was in use for 945 hours during the year, travelling during that time a distance of 2,480 miles. The vehicle is used to supplement the normal services for vaccination against smallpox, immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and also for B.C.G. vaccinations.

Delivery Van Service. The calls on this service by various sections of the Department show an increase over 1955. During 1956 the five vans covered a total of 33,937 miles with running time of 6,707 hours. This compared with 31,648 miles and 6,517 hours respectively for 1955.

The rise in the main has been due to the increased use by the Care and After Care Section and for the distribution of welfare foods. The vans continue to be used for work in connection with the disinfecting service and sanitary section of the Department.

Premises. The Headquarters of the Ambulance Service continued to be housed in Scarborough Street in buildings and huts previously forming part of the Disinfecting Station. Some vehicles continue to be housed at the Police Garage in Guildhall Road, whilst part of the premises of the Maintenance Garage, Waterloo Street, acts as a Depot for the female drivers and their vehicles.

The commencement of work on the New Ambulance Station in Osborne Street has not materialised. Plans for this building were completed and tenders received but because of Government restrictions on expenditure the work could not be started during 1956.

The deferring of the work has been unfortunate as the ease of running the Service would have been materially increased by the erection of the New Ambulance Station.

Vehicles. During the year, two of the ambulances were replaced by new vehicles both of which were painted in the new colour of two-tone metalescent blue and displayed a road safety slogan on the rear door. One van and a car were also replaced during the year.

At December, 1956, the composition of the fleet was as follows :

| | |
|----|---|
| 20 | Ambulances |
| 2 | Ambulances retained for Civil Defence Training only |
| 10 | Sitting Case Vehicles |
| 4 | Midwifery Service Cars |
| 1 | Mobile Immunisation Clinic |
| 6 | Delivery Vans |
| 5 | Other Cars |
| 1 | Food Inspection Truck |
| 1 | Mortuary Service Van |
| — | |
| 50 | Total |
| — | |

All vehicles are maintained at the Maintenance Garage at Waterloo Street, a system of preventive maintenance ensuring that the vehicles are kept in good condition and as long a life as possible obtained for each vehicle.

The facilities at Waterloo Street are far from ideal and it had been hoped that the construction of the proposed new Ambulance Station would have obviated this difficulty but unfortunately, as previously stated, work on the new Station has not commenced.

All ambulances are now radio controlled and during 1956 approval was given to equip six of the ten sitting case cars. Because of a possible change of frequency for the Service, the sets have as yet not been fitted but it is proposed to instal these early in 1957.

Personnel Establishment. During the year, Mr. A. H. Glenville, Chief Ambulance Officer, was appointed Civil Defence Officer to this Authority, and took up his new duties on the 3rd September. Mr. R. G. Yates of the Nottingham Ambulance Service was appointed to succeed Mr. Glenville as Chief Ambulance Officer and commenced his duties on the 12th November.

The establishment of the Ambulance Service at 31st December was as follows :—

| | |
|----|--------------------------|
| 1 | Chief Ambulance Officer |
| 1 | Deputy Ambulance Officer |
| 1 | Station Superintendent |
| 4 | Chargehands |
| 2 | Telephonists |
| 3 | Clerical Staff |
| 25 | Male Drivers (Days) |
| 32 | Male Drivers (Shifts) |
| 12 | Female Drivers |
| 7 | Maintenance Garage Staff |
| — | |
| 88 | Total |
| — | |

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis. See page 156.

A summary of the applications received for services provided under this Section is given in Table XXVII, page 128.

Nursing Requisites. Articles are available on loan from the Department for patients who are being confined or nursed at home.

A small charge is made for this service, but if an applicant is unable to pay the tariff charge the case is considered on an income assessment basis, when the standard charge may be reduced or waived. By arrangement with the Corporation the Hull Voluntary Health Scheme pays loan charges on behalf of its members.

The question of these charges came under review towards the end of the year, and it was decided that, as from 1st April, 1957, no charge be made in respect of the loan of nursing requisites. This decision will effect a reduction in the cost of administrative arrangements and at the same time facilitate the intended introduction of a more comprehensive system of stock recording.

The number of applications received from or on behalf of patients increased again on the previous year and additional stocks of articles were ordered from time to time to keep pace with the demand. Visits continued to be made to patients' homes by health visitors and others to check articles on loan and to advise on replacement or on the loan of additional articles, or the collection of items no longer needed ; the district welfare officers also assisted in this aspect of the service.

The applications sent in during the year were in respect of the following illnesses and showed an increase of 143 over the 1955 total :

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Confinement | 111 |
| Cancer | 110 |
| Senility | 179 |
| Cerebral haemorrhage | 166 |
| Disease of the Heart | 119 |
| Tuberculosis | 33 |
| Fractures, Accidents, etc. | 93 |
| Diabetes | 15 |
| Pneumonia, Pleurisy | 41 |
| Asthma and Bronchitis | 71 |
| Rheumatism, etc. | 74 |
| Mental Deficiency | 3 |
| Others | 328 |
| Total | 1,343 |

The number of articles dealt with was as follows :—

| | <i>On loan at 31/12/55</i> | <i>Issued during 1956</i> | <i>On loan at 31/12/56</i> |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Bedsteads and Cots | 77 | 199 | 117 |
| Lifting Poles for Bedsteads | 5 | 16 | 6 |
| Mattresses, Dunlopillo | 53 | 127 | 67 |
| Mattresses, Hair | 64 | 156 | 93 |
| Bedding, various items | 787 | 2,315 | 1,196 |
| Sheets, waterproof | 176 | 563 | 208 |
| Air Rings | 97 | 363 | 104 |
| Backrests | 124 | 349 | 154 |
| Bedpans, Urinals, etc. | 274 | 806 | 314 |
| Commodes | 74 | 176 | 108 |
| Dishes, jugs, etc. | 8 | 26 | 6 |
| Scales (Diabetic) | 20 | 4 | 12 |
| Wheelchairs | 90 | 213 | 120 |
| Sponge Rubber Cushions | 9 | 16 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous | 180 | 333 | 169 |
| Totals | 2,038 | 5,662 | 2,679 |

TABLE XXVII

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946—SECTION 28

APPLICATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES OR THE LOAN OF ARTICLES

| SERVICE | No. of Applications Received | TUBERCULOSIS CASES | | | OTHER CASES | | | TOTAL 1956 | | TOTAL 1955 | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | | GRANTED | | *Not Granted | GRANTED | | *Not Granted | GRANTED | *Not Granted | GRANTED | *Not Granted |
| | | Free | On Full or Part Payment | | Free | On Full or Part Payment | | | | | |
| Loan of Nursing Requisites | 1,343 | 16 | 17 | — | 601 | 709 | — | 1,343 | — | 1,200 | — |
| Provision of Extra Nourishment (Milk) | 137 | 127 | — | 10 | — | — | — | 127 | 10 | 110 | 5 |
| Provision of Clothing | 114 | 110 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 110 | 4 | 109 | 2 |
| Maintenance at Convalescent Homes | 89 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 55 | 30 | 58 | 31 | 81 | 36 |

* "Not Granted" includes all applications which were cancelled, not approved or withdrawn after approval.

Occupational Therapy. From the following table it can be seen that the volume of work was maintained during 1956. There was a reduction in the number of tuberculous cases but an increase in the number of neurological and orthopaedic cases.

| CASES ON REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|
| Class | 1955 | 1956 |
| Respiratory Tuberculosis | 72 | 46 |
| Neurological | 9 | 26 |
| Orthopaedic | 8 | 28 |
| Psychiatric | 6 | 7 |
| | — | — |
| | 95 | 107 |
| | — | — |

A number of cases requiring therapy came to the notice of the Care and After-Care Section through the Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Doctors wishing occupational therapy for their patients send a comprehensive prescription sheet to the Department setting forth clinical details and therapy requirements. Records of progress for each case are maintained by the Occupational Therapist, who has the technical assistance of a carpenter recommended by the City Architect's Department.

Occupational therapy is not confined to crafts, however, as patients can be advised on the ways in which their own homes may be adapted to meet their limited capabilities. Personal gadgets can be supplied in some cases to overcome feeding or toilet difficulties.

Where exercise tolerance is low, as in cardiac or respiratory diseases, correspondence courses are arranged through the British Council of Rehabilitation. These are of cultural and diversional benefit but in some cases may prepare the disabled person for a vocation. Certain types of patient need more instruction and supervision than can be given in a weekly visit and would benefit from some initial instruction at a Centre, where, also, they would be helped by the social contacts they would make.

During the year two typewriters were obtained and training in typing has been useful for disabled manual workers whose firm hand movements have been lost, and writing skill impaired, through degenerative diseases. Some of these will no doubt qualify for office work.

A selection of all handicrafts—embroidery, jewellery, leather work, etc., is displayed in the showroom window at 76 Lowgate. This has evoked considerable public interest, and since it has resulted in a steady sale of articles, the provision of a further show case is anticipated at the Department's main Food Depot at the Witham Offices.

The marketing of goods has been satisfactory and the sales, which are often to friends, have kept pace with the completion of goods.

An expanding stock of basic materials has been necessary for a wide variety of craft therapy which ranges from instruction in simple household objects to complicated out-door equipment such as fishing rods.

Materials and equipment are purchased usually from craft firms at wholesale prices. Patients are lent tools and equipment and they may purchase the articles they make or hand them over for disposal by the Health Department. In exceptional cases materials may be supplied free of cost to a patient at the Committee's discretion. The charge to patients is based on the cost of the materials they use plus 5% to cover wastage and handling expenses.

Soft goods made by tuberculous patients are collected and sterilised at the Disinfecting Station prior to sale to the public.

The Occupational Therapy staff during 1956 was one full-time qualified Occupational Therapist and, from September, one part-time untrained worker.

Chest Clinics, Hospitals and Social Workers have continued to co-operate with the Occupational Therapist. Many more patients could have been accepted but unfortunately this was not possible due to the shortage of staff. Although the appointment of a second Occupational Therapist was approved by the City Council, the post could not be filled in spite of repeated advertisements.

Recuperative Holidays and Convalescence. The number of applications received during the year was twenty-eight less than in 1955. This was undoubtedly due to the extremely unfavourable weather during the spring and summer months.

Of the thirty-one applications shown in Table XXVII as "not granted" seven applicants were not eligible under the Corporation's scheme, twenty-three withdrew their applications for various reasons, and one woman, for whom all arrangements had been made, including a travelling companion, failed to turn up at the convalescent home.

In connection with the last mentioned case, a number of visits were made to her home to ascertain her reason for not going on holiday (including calls at 8-15 a.m.), but efforts to contact her were unsuccessful. Ultimately a member of the staff found her in the Queen's Gardens and persuaded her to call at the office. Although she did not take advantage of the recuperative holiday, she had been able, in her visits to the After-Care Section regarding her original application, to unburden herself of real and imagined wrongs. One thing which it was possible to do was to arrange for her optician to supply her with spectacles at a price within her means, instead of an expensive type which she had misguidedly chosen. She was persuaded also to recommence having her mid-day meals at the Civic Restaurant, where special prices are available for old age pensioners; she had ceased to visit the Restaurant when she thought she was an object of gossip among other customers. A considerable amount of good was done in this case, although not directly in connection with the service for which she originally applied.

Another case referred for a recuperative holiday was that of a woman who had had a nervous breakdown. The need for a change was obvious, but the difficulty was finding someone to care for her four young children while she was away from home. With the help of a Mental Health Worker and the Local Authority's Children's Officer, arrangements were made for one child to be cared for by her maternal grandmother, another by her paternal grandmother, and the remaining two children to be taken into the care of the Local Authority. This case is an excellent example of what can be done with all-round co-operation between the patient's relatives and Corporation Departments, and resulted in the patient spending a much needed two weeks' recuperative holiday.

Veneral Diseases. Treatment for cases of venereal disease arising in the City and port area continued to be available at the Mill Street Clinic which is administered by the No. 4 Hull (A) Group Hospital Management Committee of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

The follow-up of patients and the tracing of contacts is undertaken by the staff of the Health Department. Female cases are dealt with by the Health Visitors as part of their normal district work, whilst a male clerk carries out the work in connection with male patients.

The following table has been extracted from the Quarterly Returns kindly furnished by Dr. C. P. Heywood, Consultant Venereologist :

TABLE XXVIII

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTENDING THE MILL STREET CLINIC FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING 1956

| | Syphilis | | Gonorrhoea | | Other Conditions | | Totals | | Grand Total |
|---|----------|----|------------|----|------------------|----|--------|-----|-------------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Syphilis—Primary | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Secondary | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Latent in 1st year of infection | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Cardio-Vascular | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 |
| Of Nervous System . | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| All other late or latent stages | 4 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Congenital—under 1 yr. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Congenital—over 1 yr. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gonorrhoea | — | — | 180 | 38 | — | — | 180 | 38 | 218 |
| Chancroid | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | 7 |
| Lymphogranuloma venereum . | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Granuloma Inguinale | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Non-gonococcal urethritis (males only) | — | — | — | — | 140 | — | 140 | — | 140 |
| Any other conditions requiring treatment | — | — | — | — | 540 | 55 | 540 | 55 | 595 |
| Conditions not requiring treatment | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Conditions still remaining undiagnosed | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| | 20 | 15 | 180 | 38 | 689 | 55 | 889 | 108 | 997 |

Health Education and Publicity. Early in February, an intensive publicity campaign was undertaken in support of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme. Posters were designed for exhibition in shop windows, Corporation offices, buses, etc. In addition, leaflets and bookmarks were distributed by the Public Libraries and the City Treasurer's Departments, and suitable notices published in the local press. Towards the end of the registration period, two public meetings for parents were held in the Mortimer Museum on the 26th March, one in the after-

noon and one in the evening. Both meetings were well attended and the Medical Officer of Health, after addressing the parents, answered numerous questions relating to poliomyelitis vaccination.

On Saturday, the 18th February, a public lecture entitled "The Air we Breathe" was held at the Young People's Institute, the speaker being Miss Marjorie Lovell Burgess, M.I.H., of the Gas Council. The film "Guilty Chimneys" was shown after the lecture. Unfortunately, the attendance was poor, due, no doubt, to a heavy snow storm which occurred that morning. The Gas Council kindly loaned a copy of the film to the Health Department and arrangements were made for it to be shown at all the maternity and child welfare clinics, whilst public showings were held at the Mortimer Museum on four afternoons, Health Department staff being in attendance to answer questions.

Twice during the year advantage was taken of the presence in the City of well-known speakers who were lecturing at the Midwives Refresher Courses organised by the Department. On the evening of the 13th April, Dr. Dalzell Ward and Dr. Emrys Davies, of the Central Council for Health Education, addressed a public meeting in the Guildhall on the subject of health education. Approximately 300 persons attended the meeting, including medical officers, health visitors, midwives, public health inspectors and members of various local organisations.

On the 26th September, following his lecture at the Midwives Refresher Course, Dr. Grantly Dick Read gave a public lecture which was followed by the showing of his film "Childbirth Without Fear." Originally, arrangements were made for the meeting to be held in the Guildhall, but due to an overwhelming demand for tickets, the venue was changed to the Queen's Hall. Even then, the demand for admission could not be satisfied but the audience had to be limited to 1,800. It was evident from the many questions put to the speaker and from public comment after the meeting that the interest aroused was sufficient to justify arranging for Dr. Grantly Dick Read to address another public meeting when he revisits the City in April, 1957.

A Smoke Abatement campaign was arranged for September. A special one-and-a-half page feature article was published by the *Hull Daily Mail* on 11th September, and, in addition to supplying material for the editorial, the Department inserted a public announcement on this important subject. The Department also designed a special bookmark, 8,000 copies of which were distributed through the public libraries, who co-operated by arranging window displays of appropriate books. A number of large posters were displayed on bill-boards and small posters designed by the Department were shown in buses. Varied

announcements on smoke abatement were inserted in the Tele-chief recordings relayed by the Telephones Department and appropriate material was passed to the City Treasurer for insertion in the Corporation Tenants' Handbook.

A one-day conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was held at the Guildhall on Thursday, 22nd March, 1956. The Medical Officer of Health spoke on care work and the local Health Authority. The Supt. Nursing Officer spoke on Domiciliary Care and the Department's projection equipment was used for showing two films.

The British Council for Rehabilitation held a 3-day conference at the Hull University on the 24th, 25th and 26th September, 1956, entitled "Rehabilitation of the Handicapped." Dr. J. G. Cairns spoke on "Provision for the Psychologically Handicapped."

Whenever films were used in the above-mentioned lectures, the Department's projector was used and, in addition, it was used to assist at each of the Midwives Refresher Courses, the Home Help Courses, at the N.A.P.T. Conference and for showing regular programmes at all clinics.

The Central Council for Health Education discontinued the Topic Exchange Service at the end of June. This service has been in operation since 1949 and has been a source of a great deal of interest during that time. A new smaller type of exhibition is under consideration by the Central Council and is expected to materialise in the near future. The old exhibition stand which is the property of the Department is being utilised for an exhibition created by the Department to be shown at all the clinics.

The Central Council for Health Education held their Summer School at Stoke Rochford from 14th to 24th August, 1956. Dr. J. G. Cairns and Dr. M. I. Hendrie attended. The course dwelt mainly on special practical methods in visual aids such as the making of films, film-strips and flannelgraphs.

Circulars were again sent out during the year to women's institutes, clubs, guilds, mothers unions, and similar organisations informing them that the Health Department was prepared to provide lecturers on health matters. As a result, forty-five lectures were given by officers of the Department on various subjects such as home safety, mental health, food hygiene, etc.

SECTION 29 — DOMESTIC HELP

The administrative staff of the service remained the same as in previous years — one Home Help Organiser, an Assistant Organiser and two clerks. Similarly, although fluctuations occurred during the year, particularly during the summer months, the number of home helps employed at 31st December remained the same as at the end of 1955, *i.e.* 196. Of these, 34 women and 1 man were employed on full-time duty, and 161 women worked part-time.

In order to give the staff a wider view of their responsibilities within the general framework of the Department's domiciliary services, training courses have been inaugurated for full-time home helps. Two courses were held during the year and proved both helpful and enjoyable to the staff. Each course lasted for two weeks and gave the home helps a chance to become better acquainted and discuss the various problems arising in their work. Talks on various subjects likely to be of benefit were given, mostly in the lecture room at the Witham offices, and visits were paid to the East Hull Clinic, the Nursing and Midwifery Centre, the Day Nursery and an old peoples' hostel. Instruction was given at a Domestic Science Centre at one of the schools in the art of shopping, the preparation of meals, and the washing of clothes, linen, etc.

The Yorkshire Electricity Board arranged a course of electrical training for one evening weekly for six successive weeks. This course was available to all home helps, but, unfortunately, the attendance was poor. Those who did attend gained much useful information.

The service continued to receive many urgent demands due to patients continuing to be discharged from hospital at a very early stage of their convalescence.

During the year, 338 maternity cases were attended and 1,197 other cases received service. Included in this latter figure were :

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Blindness | 38 |
| Carcinoma | 21 |
| Cardiac disease | 140 |
| Diabetes | 27 |
| Fractures | 30 |
| Hypertension | 89 |
| Post operative | 53 |
| Rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis | 151 |
| Senility | 363 |
| Tuberculosis | 56 |

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

(SECTIONS 28 AND 51)

The Mental Health Service is administered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. The Sub-Committee comprises eight members. The Medical Officer of Health attends meetings and acts in an advisory capacity. Meetings are held each month, during the week preceding the meeting of the Health Committee.

Staff. At the end of the year the Mental Health Staff, working under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, consisted of :

| Establishment | Appointment | Name | Qualifications |
|---------------|---|---|--|
| 1 | Senior Medical Officer (Care and After-Care) | Dr. J. G. Cairns | M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. |
| 1 | Senior Mental Health Worker | Mr. E. Elliott* | Cert. of R.M.P.A., R.M.N. |
| 8 | Mental Health Workers | Mr. F. Branton* Mr. W. Forward* Mr. A. C. Willby* Mr. V. L. Wilson* Mrs. F. Pocklington* Mrs. E. McCreddie* Miss B. M. Waters Miss M. Austin | Cert. of R.M.P.A., R.M.N. Cert. of R.M.P.A., R.M.N. R.M.N. Cert. of R.M.P.A., R.M.N. Cert. of R.M.P.A., R.M.N. Diploma in Social Studies B.A. (Social Studies) |

*Authorised under Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

Children's Occupation Centre

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Supervisor | Miss G. A. Wheelband | Diploma of National Asscn. for Mental Health |
| 6 | Assistant Supervisors | Miss M. Clarkson Mrs. I. Beacher Mrs. I. Branton Miss E. Leavis Mrs. W. Hudson Miss S. A. Dawson | Diploma of National Asscn. for Mental Health |
| 2 | Trainee Supervisors | Miss J. M. A. Dutton } Miss M. Webb } | Attending one year's course at Manchester |

Male Adult Occupation Centre

| | | | |
|---|-------------|---|--|
| 1 | Supervisor | Mr. W. M. Joy | Mm. of Ed. Teaching Cert. |
| 3 | Instructors | Mr. H. Parsons Mr. R. Constantine Mr. F. E. Berwick | Cabinet Maker Shipwright Cabinet Maker |

Mental Health Workers. The Mental Health Workers are engaged in carrying out statutory duties among members of the community who suffer from mental deficiency or mental illness. These duties include pre-care and after-care, the arrangements for certification and where necessary, admission to mental deficiency institutions or mental hospitals.

Junior Occupation Centre. This Centre became the responsibility of the Health Committee in July, 1948, under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and admits children of school age who have been declared ineducable. The children are conveyed to the Centre each morning by bus from pick-up points near their homes and are returned to the same points in the evening, an attendant travelling in the bus on both journeys. The children have their mid-day meal at the Centre, and attendance hours and holidays are similar to those obtaining in ordinary schools. The curriculum is concerned with simple habit and social training. The staff consists of a Supervisor, six assistant Supervisors, and three attendants (one for work at the Centre and two bus attendants). Two trainee supervisors commenced a one year course of instruction at Manchester in September. There is accommodation at the Centre for approximately 90 children.

It has been recognised for some time that the present Centre, consisting of two dwelling houses at 339-341 Anlaby Road is sub-standard and inconvenient to administer. On 3rd July, 1956, the foundation stone for the new centre at the junction of Leads Road and Tweendykes Road was laid by the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Wm. Hobden, and the building is now in course of erection. The new Centre is expected to open in September, 1957, and will provide accommodation for 135 mentally handicapped boys and girls aged from six to sixteen.

At the close of 1956, the Children's Occupation Centre, 339/341 Anlaby Road, had 90 children on the register of whom 39 were boys and 51 girls. The attendance reached a daily average of 73. Ten patients left the Centre during the year, four being transferred to the Male Adult Occupation Centre, two withdrawn by their parents and four placed under Order of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

The children continued to benefit from the Margaret Morris Movement form of physical and mental relaxation, records and the piano being the main accompaniment. Rhythmic breathing is taught to improve the children's deportment and gait.

A successful open day was held on the 13th February, when members of the Mental Health Sub-Committee and parents were able to see the work of the Centre.

Male Adult Occupation Centre. The Committee decided that the purpose of the Centre should be to admit mentally handicapped adult males who are capable of being trained in some form of work. The trainees are tested for manual dexterity and given suitably graded tasks. The various activities include basketry, rug making, weaving, leatherwork, stool making and simple woodwork. Simple devices such as jigs enable the severely handicapped to make a useful contribution to the work.

Though the majority of the trainees have not a high I.Q., generally speaking they have pleasant personalities, and the communal life has been a means of overcoming loneliness and frustration. They are obviously happy and work hard. As an incentive the Committee has authorised the payment of a pocket money allowance of 1/- per day for attendance, and subject to certain conditions an annual increase is payable, ultimately rising to a maximum pocket money allowance of 4/- per day.

The Committee's prime purpose is to bring happiness and a sense of usefulness. As it happens, the work being done in the Centre has also resulted in the production of articles of high quality which have a ready sale. A number of trainees have benefited to such an extent that they have obtained employment in open industry.

Female Adult Occupation Centre and Day Centre, St. Mungo House, Holderness Road. With the establishment of a successful Male Adult Occupation Centre, arrangements have been made for opening St. Mungo House, Holderness Road, as a joint Adult Occupation Centre for Females and a Day Centre. The Centre will be opened in January, 1957. The Female Adult Occupation Centre part of the premises will be staffed by a Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor and will have a capacity of 24 trainees. Training will consist of needlework and cookery and as time goes on will be extended to include additional activities. Pocket money allowances will be paid on the same lines as the Male Adult Occupation Centre.

The remainder of the premises will be used as a Day Centre for the care of mental defectives of all ages and both sexes who for physical and mental reasons cannot be admitted to an Occupation Centre. The Health Committee realise that these patients, who are lying or sitting at home day after day, are in need of care,

both for their own sakes and to afford some relief to their families. The Centre will open on Mondays to Fridays each week, patients being conveyed by bus, ambulance or car each morning and returned home each evening. Some of the patients will be bed patients, others will be capable of sitting in chairs, but all will need constant supervision and nursing attention.

Psychiatric Club. Previous reports have referred to the proposed opening of a psychiatric club in conjunction with the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. The work of adapting the James Reckitt Hostel commenced during the last quarter of 1956 and it is hoped that the premises will be ready to open by July, 1957. The Club is planned to cater for cases of psychosis under out-patient clinic supervision who may have completed institutional treatment, and who have difficulty in making and keeping social contacts and for cases who are in danger of having to be admitted to a mental hospital; the Club will give access both to hospital workers and the local authority's mental health workers and will form a bridge between the hospital and the community. Rehabilitation and occupational therapy will be its main function and employment in the community its ultimate object.

Aims and Objects of the Mental Health Service. In reporting the work of the Mental Health Section, mention is made elsewhere of health education in the field of mental hygiene.

Emphasis is placed on prevention.

The aim is to help individuals to achieve a measure of adjustment to their circumstances and those around them, so that they may develop their powers to the full and lead happy, useful lives. Those who are insecure and unhappy in their personal relationships may be greatly helped to recover their confidence by talking over their problems with a sympathetic non-critical person, as is the mental health worker. The role of the doctor in recognising early mental disorders is also important for he may enable the social worker to use the various social services in a timely constructive way to prevent breakdown.

Examinations of Corporation employees demonstrate the fact that many medical conditions have their roots and their remedy in functional reactions. This is also the case in the open community and it should be the aim of the Mental Health Section where possible, to lay bare early stresses and strains and so prevent the onset of avoidable illness.

Integration of Duties. During the year the Senior Medical Officer (Care and After-Care) continued to co-ordinate the work of the Mental Health Workers through the Senior Mental Health Worker and to an increasing extent the various duties of the workers have been integrated. Ultimately, a system will develop whereby each mental health worker, instead of being concerned with one branch, will have responsibilities relating to the three main divisions of mental illness, *viz.*, mental deficiency, neurosis and psychosis.

In September, the Senior Mental Health Worker and another Mental Health Worker attended a Refresher Course at Leeds University organised by the National Association for Mental Health. The first part consisted of a month's residence, followed by twenty seminars. The course terminates with a week's residence at the University during April, 1957.

ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

(a) *Preventive Care and After-Care (Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946).*

The figures for 1955 are in brackets :

| | Interviews and Visits | | New Cases | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------|-------|
| Neurosis | 685 | (747) | 70 | (61) |
| Miscellaneous | 590 | (508) | 100 | (80) |
| After-Care | 322 | (556) | 31 | (76) |
| Ex-Service | 12 | (8) | 3 | (3) |
| Total | 1,609 | (1,819) | 204 | (220) |

The attendance of Mental Health Workers at Neurosis Clinics rose to 127 as against 85 in 1955. This accounts to some extent for a decline of 210 in the total number of interviews and home visits, compared with 1955, but the main reason for the fall in numbers was due to the two female workers concerned taking over the duties of Duly Authorised Officers in the month of September when two of the Authorised Officers attended a Refresher Course. New cases seen during the year were fewer by 16, 204 as against 220 in 1955. The Mental Health Workers dealing with preventive care and after-care, became aware of 175 new cases of neurosis at the clinics but dealt with only 70 of these on a domiciliary basis, the remainder being amenable to clinic supervision only. Doctors referred 100 cases for investigation and preventive measures, whilst 34 were referred from the mental hospital.

Once a month, throughout the year, patients were brought together in small groups and encouraged to discuss their problems and to receive advice in mental hygiene and relaxation. The aim of discussion is to resolve irrational thinking and to re-socialise. Those attending are encouraged to mix with others and in some cases are referred to suitable clubs, educational institutes or appropriate organisations. The Local Health Authority has a duty to inform the public on mental hygiene and a number of talks on the subject were given during the year.

The Welfare Services Department and voluntary organisations have continued to assist the mental health staff in the work of social adjustment, whilst the Disablement Rehabilitation Officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service have found suitable employment for a number of patients.

(b) *Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.* The following is a summary of the work under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. (Figures for 1955 in brackets).

| | Males | Females | Total | |
|--|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| <i>Lunacy Act, 1890</i> | | | | |
| Admissions under Section 20— | | | | |
| To Western General Hospital | 116 | 34 | 150 | (204) |
| To De la Pole Hospital | 80 | 204 | 284 | (178) |
| | 196 | 238 | 434 | (382) |
| Admissions under Section 21 — | | | | |
| To De la Pole Hospital | — | 5 | 5 | (10) |
| Admissions under Section 16 (Certified patients) | | | | |
| direct from own homes— | | | | |
| To De la Pole Hospital | 4 | 7 | 11 | (31) |
| To Broadgate Mental Hospital | — | — | — | (1) |
| | 4 | 7 | 11 | (32) |
| <i>Mental Treatment Act, 1930</i> | | | | |
| Admissions under Section 1 (Voluntary patients) | | | | |
| To De la Pole Hospital | 150 | 179 | 329 | (344) |
| To Broadgate Mental Hospital | 4 | — | 4 | (4) |
| Admissions under Section 5 (Temporary patients) | | | | |
| To De la Pole Hospital | 2 | 1 | 3 | (2) |
| To Broadgate Mental Hospital | — | — | — | (1) |
| Total direct admissions | 356 | 430 | 786 | (775) |

Change of Status

From Lunacy Orders to Voluntary Class —

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|-----|-----|-------|
| At De la Pole Hospital | 58 | 113 | 171 | (140) |
| Western General Hospital | 14 | 1 | 15 | (4) |

From Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890 to Section 16 —

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|------|
| At De la Pole Hospital | 23 | 58 | 81 | (77) |
| At Western General Hospital | 23 | 14 | 37 | (43) |

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Total | 118 | 186 | 304 | (264) |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|

Removals

From Western General Hospital to De la Pole Hospital —

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|------|
| on becoming voluntary patients | 11 | 2 | 13 | (22) |
| on becoming certified | 27 | 10 | 37 | (43) |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Under Section 26, Criminal Justices Act, 1948 | — | — | — | (1) |
|---|---|---|---|-----|

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Under Section 24, Criminal Justices Act, 1948 | 5 | — | 5 | (1) |
|---|---|---|---|-----|

From Western General Hospital to Broadgate Mental Hospital —

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|
| on becoming voluntary patients | 4 | — | 4 | (4) |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|------|
| From Western General Hospital to De la Pole Hospital on being certified | — | 1 | 1 | (10) |
|--|---|---|---|------|

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----|
| From Kingston General Hospital to De la Pole Hospital on being certified | — | — | — | (2) |
|---|---|---|---|-----|

| | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|------|
| Total | 47 | 13 | 60 | (83) |
|-------|----|----|----|------|

Miscellaneous

Voluntary and other cases in which advice and assistance were
given

| | |
|-----|-------|
| 286 | (303) |
|-----|-------|

Visits by Justices of the Peace to —

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|------|-----|-------|
| Western General Hospital | 82 | (93) | | |
| De la Pole Hospital | 110 | (63) | | |
| Kingston General Hospital | 2 | (3) | | |
| Hull Royal Infirmary | — | (2) | | |
| Homes | 26 | (49) | — | — |
| | | | 220 | (210) |

Property notices to the Welfare Services Department under
the National Assistance Act, 1948

| | |
|-----|-------|
| 779 | (742) |
|-----|-------|

Pre-care visits

| | |
|-----|-------|
| 512 | (475) |
|-----|-------|

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|-------|
| After-care visits | 178 | (153) |
|-------------------|-----|-------|

| | | |
|--|---|-----|
| Transfers from other mental hospitals to De la Pole Hospital | 3 | (2) |
|--|---|-----|

| | | |
|--|---|-----|
| Transfers from Prison to De la Pole Hospital | 3 | (—) |
|--|---|-----|

| | | |
|--------------------|----|------|
| Ineffective visits | 42 | (37) |
|--------------------|----|------|

Compared with the previous year, there were 52 more admissions to the Western General and De la Pole Hospitals under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The following summary shows the various age groups of the patients dealt with, together with an indication of their subsequent disposal.

LUNACY ACT, 1890 SECTION 20.

ADMISSION AND SUBSEQUENT DISPOSAL OF PATIENTS

| Age Periods in Years | No. admitted to hospital | | Status changed to | | | | Discharged from provisions of Lunacy and M.T. Acts within 17 days | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|-----------|----|---|----|
| | | | Voluntary | | Certified | | M. | F. |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | |
| 15-29 | 37 | 31 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| 30-44 | 47 | 58 | 21 | 29 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 11 |
| 45-59 | 32 | 60 | 15 | 36 | 9 | 15 | 8 | 9 |
| 60-74 | 38 | 51 | 10 | 23 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 14 |
| 75-90 | 42 | 38 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 37 | 24 |
| Totals | 196 | 238 | 59 | 104 | 54 | 66 | 83 | 68 |

Of the total admissions for the year, 786, there were 74 more females than males, this figure almost coinciding with that for 1955. Since the war, female admissions to hospitals for mental treatment have shown an upward trend and a relative increase in female admissions was also apparent this year.

Where psychiatric guidance was necessary, the clinics at the Kingston General Hospital and the Hull Royal Infirmary were always available. Psychiatrists co-operated immediately when Mental Health Workers referred difficult cases, some patients being admitted to hospital under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, and arrangements made for others to have out-patient treatment. Occupational therapy was provided in a few cases. In the past, most of these patients would have been dealt with forthwith under the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Of the 238 female cases where action was taken under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, it was possible to admit only 34 to the Western General Hospital, due to the female observation ward at the hospital being occupied by many aged and chronic patients. The remaining 204 cases had to be admitted to the De la Pole Hospital.

There were 40 incidents of attempted suicide up to October, but after that month, no case was reported. The average for the year did not differ greatly from previous years.

There was an increase in psychotic illnesses over the past year, but with the co-operation of the Psychiatrist's staff the majority of cases were admitted directly into the De la Pole Hospital. No patient under any Section of the Lunacy or Mental Treatment Acts was deferred or refused admission if a Mental Health Worker considered the patient needed early psychiatric treatment. A pleasant liaison exists between the Mental Health Section and the medical staff of the De la Pole Hospital.

(c) *Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.* Mental Health Workers continued to supervise the mentally handicapped people living in the area of this Authority.

Details for 1956 are as shown below (1955 figures in brackets) :

| | <i>Male</i> | | <i>Female</i> | | <i>Total</i> | |
|--|-------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| Cases reported during 1956 .. | 40 | (33) | 28 | (28) | 68 | (61) |
| Patients placed under Order of the Mental Deficiency Acts .. | 9 | (18) | 17 | (4) | 26 | (22) |
| Patients awaiting Institutional Care .. | 8 | (8) | 7 | (13) | 15 | (21) |
| Patients under Guardianship .. | — | (—) | 2 | (2) | 2 | (2) |
| Patients placed under Section 3, Mental Deficiency Acts .. | 3 | (1) | 1 | (—) | 4 | (1) |
| Patients under Supervision .. | 256 | (237) | 277 | (274) | 533 | (511) |
| Patients placed under Section 8, Mental Deficiency Acts | 1 | (—) | — | (—) | 1 | (—) |

During the year, the Mental Health Workers made 1,699 visits to patients under Statutory Supervision compared with 1,993 in 1955. The figures are below the previous year owing to the prolonged illness of one Mental Health Worker and the absence of two Mental Health Workers on a month's refresher course at Leeds.

It will be noticed, however, that the number of cases reported has increased by 7. As in 1955, the male Statutory Supervision cases out-number the female cases by 12.

On 33 occasions parents took advantage of the scheme for providing short term care in an institution for their children. This compares favourably with the previous year's figure of 11.

161 visits were made to homes of patients under Order of the Mental Deficiency Acts for the purpose of obtaining special reports for the Visitors and for licence and holiday requests.

The Mental Health Workers and the Women's Voluntary Service collected and distributed gifts of bedding and clothing for 24 needy patients and their parents.

On 56 occasions patients were accompanied on shopping tours and were advised on the purchase of clothing.

Appointments were made for 45 patients who received optical and dental treatment and in most cases they were accompanied by Mental Health Workers. 5 patients were accompanied to various hospitals for examination by consultant specialists.

Employment was found for 12 patients who are under Statutory Supervision.

Of 17 patients on licence to their parents living in the Kingston upon Hull area, 11 were discharged from Order of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

Permanent accommodation was found for 2 patients discharged from Order of the Mental Deficiency Acts.

4 female patients had their holiday arrangements made by the Mental Health Workers.

With the recommendation of the Mental Health Section, 6 patients were allocated permanent and special allowances through the National Assistance Board.

1 male patient was found to be suffering from tuberculosis and was admitted to the Castle Hill Sanatorium where he made a quick recovery. He is now waiting to resume his employment.

The priority list of patients awaiting institutional care is now down to 8 male and 7 female patients. This low number is due to the co-operation of Dr. Newcombe, Physician Superintendent at Brandesburton Hall. In all, 13 male and 18 female patients were placed under Order of the Mental Deficiency Acts. 1 of these patients, a male, was committed to hospital under Section 8, Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 (Magistrate's Court Order).

The Mental Health Sub-Committee authorised the purchase of Christmas Fare for patients attending the Occupation Centres, whilst gifts of fruit and sweets were collected from private sources by the mental health service staff.



PART IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS, ETC.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General. The year has, on the whole, been a comparatively good one from the point of view of infectious diseases although the total number of notifications of the principal notifiable infectious diseases was 6,552, an increase of 1,392 over the figure for 1955. The increase has, in the main, been due to cases of whooping cough, the figures for major infectious diseases being low. The six cases of poliomyelitis notified was the lowest figure for the disease since 1946. The number of cases of diphtheria, 7, although of serious import was less than the number of 17 for 1955; the notifications of cases of meningitis and encephalitis remained low and no case of smallpox occurred.

TABLE XXIX

| <i>Disease</i> | <i>No. of corrected notifications, 1956</i> | <i>Rate per 1,000</i> | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------|
| | | 1956 | 1955 |
| Smallpox | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 294 | 0.98 | 0.91 |
| Diphtheria | 7 | 0.02 | 0.06 |
| Typhoid Fever | — | — | — |
| Paratyphoid Fever | 7 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| Meningococcal infection | 5 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| Erysipelas | 28 | 0.09 | 0.07 |
| Measles | 3,550 | 11.83 | 11.75 |
| Whooping Cough | 1,486 | 4.95 | 1.31 |
| Pneumonia | 514 | 1.70 | 1.51 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | | | |
| Paralytic | 6 | 0.20 | 0.06 |
| non-Paralytic | — | — | — |
| Food poisoning | — | — | 0.03 |
| *Puerperal Pyrexia | 117 | 20.46 | 23.26 |

* Attack rate per 1,000 live and still births.

Diphtheria. The small epidemic of diphtheria which occurred in 1955 had died down by the end of the year but the embers continued to smoulder in 1956. Altogether 25 cases of diphtheria were notified in 1956 and of these 7 were bacteriologically proven cases of diphtheria, 2 due to the gravis type of organism and the remainder to mitis. In all the cases the organism proved virulent on bacteriological examination.

The cases were scattered in time, occurring sporadically from June to December. Although no two cases occurred very close together, most of the cases came from the same part of the City and were in the main from the more densely populated areas around the Hesse Road.

Both cases exhibiting the gravis organism had been fully immunised and had received a booster dose as recently as 1953. One of the cases showing a mitis organism had been immunised in 1951. The others had not been immunised.

There were no deaths from diphtheria during the year.

All contacts of notified cases were swabbed and 9 of these were found to harbour *corynebacterium diphtheriae* which subsequently proved to be avirulent.

One man notified as a late diphtheria was suffering from palatal paralysis. From his history this seemed to have been almost definitely a case of diphtheria but bacteriologically, as might have been expected, there was no evidence of diphtheria.

All cases of diphtheria were admitted to Castle Hill Hospital and treated there. Cases where the organism was found to be avirulent were discharged when the results of the virulence test became known. The co-operation of the Hospital by the ready admission of all suspected cases helped considerably in dealing with the disease.

TABLE XXX

| Year | Notifications received | Diagnosis confirmed | Attack-rate per 1,000 population | Deaths | Death-rate per 1,000 population | Case mortality per 100 cases |
|------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1947 | 86 | 30 | 0.10 | — | — | — |
| 1948 | 82 | 24 | 0.08 | — | — | — |
| 1949 | 38 | 2 | 0.00 | — | — | — |
| 1950 | 25 | 4 | 0.00 | — | — | — |
| 1951 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1952 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1953 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1954 | 17 | 1 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.003 | 100.00 |
| 1955 | 41 | 17 | 0.06 | 1 | 0.003 | 5.9 |
| 1956 | 25 | 7 | 0.02 | — | — | — |

Scarlet Fever. The corrected number of notifications for scarlet fever was 294 compared with 267 in 1955. As in 1955, the disease remained of a very mild character and no deaths from it occurred.

Measles. 3,551 cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 3,525 in 1955. These figures of themselves do not show the true pattern of the disease, a better picture being obtained from the quarterly notifications for the two years : -

| | <i>1st quarter</i> | <i>2nd quarter</i> | <i>3rd quarter</i> | <i>4th quarter</i> |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1955 | 1,759 | 1,447 | 278 | 21 |
| 1956 | 70 | 515 | 952 | 2,014 |

These show more typically the biennial swing of measles epidemics.

The notifications began to increase about May, rising very slowly over the summer months and then sharply in November and December and continued to rise in the New Year.

The disease as a whole was mild and no deaths have been attributed to measles.

Whooping Cough. 1,504 cases of Whooping Cough were originally notified, this being subsequently corrected to 1,486. This compares with a figure of 418 for 1955, which had been the lowest figure since 1939.

There was one death due to the disease, a child of three months.

Enteric Fever. There were no cases of typhoid in the City during the year but there were 7 cases of Paratyphoid B. Three of these cases were in the same family in children varying from 2 to 10 years. All 7 cases were in children below the age of 12 years.

Except for the children of one family, the remaining cases were in the main scattered in time and space although 2 apparently unconnected cases occurred within five days of each other.

Each case was investigated but no definite source nor any apparent connection between the cases was found.

Gastro-Enteritis. Gastro-Enteritis is voluntarily notifiable in Hull. 176 cases were notified during the year but this figure was subsequently corrected to 170. This compared with a figure of 219 in 1955.

110 of the notifications were for children under 1 year of age.

Acute Poliomyelitis. The year was a particularly good one from the point of view of the number of notified cases of acute poliomyelitis. Only 6 confirmed cases occurred, this being the lowest figure since 1946. All 6 cases suffered from some degree of paralysis and amongst them there was one death, that of a 14 year old boy.

The year saw the commencement of the campaign of vaccination against poliomyelitis, the first time this had been carried out in this country. Further details of the campaign are given elsewhere in the report.

Meningococcal Infection. Seven cases of Meningococcal infection were notified during the year. There was one death from the disease, a boy of 6 months.

Dysentery. Dysentery due to shigella sonne would now seem to be one of the difficult administrative public health problems. During 1956, 390 cases of dysentery were notified, but this was subsequently amended to 414.

This compares with a figure of 218 corrected notifications for 1955. In nearly all cases the organism responsible was the shigella sonne.

The following table shows the incidence of the disease by age and sex and also the incidence by month of the year, contrasted by Gastro Enteritis :—

INCIDENCE BY AGE AND SEX

| | 0 to 5 | 5 to 15 | 15 to 25 | 25 and over | age unknown | Total |
|---------|--------|---------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| Males | 119 | 74 | 6 | 18 | 11 | 228 |
| Females | 64 | 53 | 26 | 39 | 4 | 186 |
| Total | 183 | 127 | 32 | 57 | 15 | 414 |

INCIDENCE BY MONTHS

| Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| 6 | 80 | 82 | 32 | 25 | 44 | 28 | 19 | 21 | 29 | 17 | 31 |
| 168 | | | 101 | | | 68 | | | 77 | | |

GASTRO ENTERITIS IN THE SAME PERIODS

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 9 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 23 | 22 |
|---|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

The latter table shows a marked increase in the incidence of dysentery during the winter months. Figures for gastro enteritis remained more or less constant through the year.

A considerable number of the cases of dysentery occurred at a new school on the Longhill Estate. The outbreak was first brought to notice early in the year following a notification of dysentery for 3 children attending the school who were part of a family in a home under the care of the Children's Department. The home was visited and the remainder of the family were examined bacteriologically. As a result of this, a further 5 persons in the home were found to be excreting the organism.

Investigations were transferred to the school the children attended and it soon became established that an outbreak existed amongst the children there. Measures were then taken to take samples from children showing clinical symptoms.

The outbreak involved 52 families entailing some 650 visits by Public Health Inspectors. 536 faecal samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and 192 of these proved positive in respect of children and 5 in adults.

In addition to sampling, measures were taken in the school to stop the spread of the organisms. Disinfection was carried out and the help of the Education Department and the teachers obtained in encouraging methods of toilet hygiene. Faecal samples from school meals staff were examined bacteriologically.

No single measure can be said to have had any great bearing on the course of the outbreak but possibly as a result of the combination of measures the outbreak began to decline and by early May it was considered to have cleared up.

A similar outbreak commenced in a school on the Bilton Grange Estate in mid-December and the outbreak has continued to grow in the New Year.

The disease in all cases has been mild, consisting in the main of some diarrhoea and abdominal discomfort, and sometimes with added nausea and general malaise. There were no deaths from dysentery in 1956.

Food Poisoning. There were no major incidents of food poisoning during the year.

Although four cases were notified, in all instances the diagnosis was subsequently altered, so that no confirmed cases of food poisoning occurred during the year.

It is, of course, possible that many mild cases occurred that did not receive medical attention and so were not brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health.

Weil's Disease. Six cases of the disease were notified during the year compared with one the year previously. One case, a man of 49 years, died. All cases occurred in persons handling fish.

Following the cases, visits were made by members of the department to the Fish Dock, and meetings were held with members of trade organisations and officials of the British Transport Commission. Preventive measures were instituted consisting mainly of a campaign directed against the rats. Baiting and poisoning was stepped up and in conjunction with the British Transport Commission, measures were taken against possible rat breeding grounds.

Infective Hepatitis. 37 cases of the disease were notified compared with 28 the previous year. The figure of 37 was subsequently amended by change in diagnosis to 38.

Puerperal Pyrexia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum. 117 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified in 1956, exactly the same number as in 1955.

The number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum unfortunately showed a rise from 4 in 1955 to 19 in 1956.

Medical Examination of Suspected Infectious Cases. The services of medical officers of the Health Department continued to be available to general practitioners, to assist in the diagnosis of any doubtful case of infectious disease, 30 such visits being made.

Acute Rheumatism Regulations. These Regulations make notifiable any case of Acute Rheumatism, as defined by the Regulations, in a person under 16 years of age.

During 1956, 6 cases were notified according to the Regulations.

During the year 1,185 residents of the City were admitted to Infectious Diseases Hospitals. This figure showed an increase on the 1955 total of 1,098.

The following table gives details of cases of infectious diseases admitted to hospital in 1956.

TABLE XXXII

| | Admitted Castle Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital 1956 | Admitted other Infectious Diseases Hospitals 1956 | Total 1956 | Total 1955 |
|-------------------------|---|--|---------------|---------------|
| Scarlet fever | 45 | 44 | 89 | 103 |
| Diphtheria | 7 | | 7 | 16 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | 6 | | 6 | 17 |
| Meningococcal infection | 5 | | 5 | 3 |
| Whooping cough | 64 | 2 | 66 | 39 |
| Measles | 46 | 1 | 47 | 44 |
| Pneumonia | 425 | 3 | 428 | 395 |
| Dysentery | 90 | 2 | 92 | 32 |
| Other diseases | 425 | 20 | 445 | 449 |
| | 1,113 | 72 | 1,185 | 1,098 |

Bacteriological Examinations. Bacteriological work in connection with infectious diseases was carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the laboratory in the City.

The following are the details of the work carried out during the year :

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Fæces | 1,802 | Throat Swabs | 501 |
| Nasal Swabs | 527 | Other | 5 |

Disinfecting Station. During 1956 17,454 articles of bedding, etc., were disinfected, 633 houses were disinfected, 163 verminous persons were cleansed and 6 midwives who had been contacts of cases of infectious disease had baths and their clothing disinfected.

TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence and Mortality. In the following table are given new cases and deaths arranged in age periods, respiratory and non-respiratory figures being shown separately.

TABLE XXXIII

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

| Age Periods | NEW CASES* | | | | | | DEATHS | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----|---------------------|----|--------|------|-------------|----|---------------------|----|--------|------|
| | Respiratory | | Non- Respiratory | | Totals | | Respiratory | | Non- Respiratory | | Totals | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | 1956 | 1955 | M. | F. | M. | F. | 1956 | 1955 |
| 0- 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 1- 5 | 5 | 8 | — | 1 | 14 | 14 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5-10 | 2 | 6 | — | 2 | 10 | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10-15 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15-20 | 10 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 29 | 51 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 20-25 | 9 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 39 | 39 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 25-35 | 31 | 33 | — | 5 | 69 | 65 | 5 | 2 | 1 | — | 8 | 14 |
| 35-45 | 13 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 36 | 43 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 10 |
| 45-55 | 29 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 40 | 26 | 7 | — | 1 | — | 8 | 12 |
| 55-65 | 23 | 6 | 2 | — | 31 | 35 | 7 | 2 | 1 | — | 10 | 6 |
| 65 and over | 13 | 4 | — | — | 17 | 18 | 14 | 4 | — | — | 18 | 14 |
| 1956 | 139 | 128 | 12 | 17 | 296 | — | 34 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 48 | — |
| 1955 | 168 | 138 | 9 | 18 | — | 333 | 38 | 18 | 4 | — | — | 60 |

* Primary notifications and other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.

Death-rates. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from respiratory tuberculosis was 0.15 and from non-respiratory disease 0.013, giving a total death-rate of 0.16 for all forms of tuberculosis.

TABLE XXXIV

| Year | Deaths in Kingston upon Hull | | | Death-rate per 1,000 Population | |
|------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Respiratory | Non-Respiratory | Total | Kingston upon Hull | England and Wales |
| 1906 | 288 | 123 | 411 | 1.57 | 1.65 |
| 1916 | 353 | 140 | 493 | 1.70 | 1.52 |
| 1926 | 290 | 59 | 349 | 1.18 | 0.96 |
| 1936 | 256 | 54 | 310 | 0.96 | 0.69 |
| 1946 | 180 | 27 | 207 | 0.74 | 0.55 |
| 1952 | 87 | 7 | 94 | 0.31 | 0.24 |
| 1953 | 74 | 13 | 87 | 0.29 | 0.20 |
| 1954 | 75 | 6 | 81 | 0.27 | 0.18 |
| 1955 | 56 | 4 | 60 | 0.20 | 0.15 |
| 1956 | 44 | 4 | 48 | 0.16 | *0.12 |

* Provisional

Tubercular Meningitis. During 1956 there was one death (a girl aged 2 years) in which tuberculous meningitis was certified to be the principal cause.

Notifications. The following table shows the total number of new cases brought to light during the last five years.

TABLE XXXV

| YEAR | NEW CASES | | | | TOTAL NEW CASES |
|------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | From Primary Notifications | | On Information from Other Sources | | |
| | Respiratory | Non- Respiratory | Respiratory | Non- Respiratory | |
| 1952 | 262 | 36 | 36 | 6 | 340 |
| 1953 | 328 | 37 | 18 | 4 | 387 |
| 1954 | 326 | 30 | 20 | 3 | 379 |
| 1955 | 296 | 26 | 10 | 1 | 333 |
| 1956 | 254 | 25 | 7 | | 286 |

TABLE XXXVI

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952—SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS

| FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|---|-------|
| Age Periods | NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES | | | | | | | | | | | Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors) | |
| | 0-1 | 1-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45-55 | 55-65 | 65 and upwards | | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respiratory— Males | — | 5 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 23 | 13 | 28 | 21 | 7 | 128 | 168 |
| Females | — | 8 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 25 | 33 | 20 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 126 | 160 |
| Non-Respiratory— Males | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 9 | 10 |
| Females | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 16 | 16 |
| Total | 1 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 29 | 39 | 67 | 36 | 38 | 26 | 10 | 279 | 354 |

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1956, otherwise than by formal notification.

| Age Periods | 0-1 | 1-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45-55 | 55-65 | 65 and upwards | Total Cases |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Respiratory— Males | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| Females | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Non-Respiratory— Males | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 |
| Females | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Total | | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 5 | 7 | 17 |

| SOURCE OF INFORMATION | | No. of Cases | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|
| | | Respiratory | Non-Respiratory |
| Death Returns | From Local Registrars | 11 | 2 |
| Posthumous Notifications | Transferable Deaths from Registrar General | 2 | 2 |
|  | ... .. | 13 | 4 |

Examination of Contacts. The following table shows the number of new contacts examined by the medical officers of the Chest Clinics during 1956 and previous years :—

| <i>Year</i> | <i>No. of Contacts</i> |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1952 | 583 |
| 1953 | 649 |
| 1954 | 588 |
| 1955 | 596 |
| 1956 | 642 |

The total of 642 contacts who attended the Chest Clinics during the year is estimated to be little more than half of all familial contacts of the 273 new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1956, but many other adolescent and adult contacts accepted the offer of chest X-ray examination by the Mass Radiography Unit at its base in the City. "Contact" examination is voluntary; there are always those who either decline or find it inconvenient to attend the Clinic, or default for other reasons, e.g. loss of working time and wages incurred. The fact that no X-ray facilities yet exist at the Chest Clinics, involves each contact making two initial attendances, firstly at a Chest Clinic and secondly at an appropriate X-ray Centre. "Contact" examination is an important means of detection of hitherto unsuspected or unknown disease in a tuberculous family or household. It is difficult to extend it, under present legislation, to other groups—work, school, social—with whom the "index" was associated before the illness was discovered, the main impediment being that "Notification" and other action taken subsequently is necessarily confidential.

"Contact" examination including chest X-ray, to embrace the parents and others in families of "tuberculin-positive" thirteen-year-old school children and "toddlers" is a valuable means of tuberculosis case-finding. It could usefully be extended to families of school children of all ages, provided that their routine skin-testing was part of the statutory medical examinations while at school.

Already, several cases of respiratory tuberculosis in parents have been brought to light by the scheme instituted in 1956 whereby parents are invited to take their child to a Child Welfare Clinic on its second, third and fourth birthday for a health check-up including tuberculin skin-testing. The Chest Clinic is informed of reactors, and quickly offers clinical and X-ray examination to other members of the family. Infants and very young children, if "tuberculin positive," have become infected nearly always by contact within the family circle, with human source of tuberculosis.

Chest Clinics. The Hull "B" Group Hospital Management Committee maintains two Chest Clinics in the City to deal with patients resident within Kingston upon Hull and the adjacent area of the East Riding. So far as Hull is concerned, the Health Department's Tuberculosis Health Visitors are based at the Chest Clinics and work under the direction of the Consultant Chest Physician.

The following details for 1956 and previous years relate only to Hull patients under the care of the Chest Clinics : -

| Year | Number of Cases on Register 31st December | Examinations | Total Home Visits by T.B. Health Visitors |
|------|--|--------------|--|
| 1952 | 1,596 | 8,776 | 8,536 |
| 1953 | 1,724 | 9,009 | 9,042 |
| 1954 | 1,790 | 8,961 | 8,735 |
| 1955 | 1,800 | 8,805 | 8,201 |
| 1956 | 1,851 | 8,249 | 6,227 |

Isolation of Infectious Cases. The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172, provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious cases of pulmonary tuberculosis who cannot be isolated properly at home. No legal action has been necessary under this section.

Mass Radiography. In 1956 the Hull Unit (2C of the three Regional M.M.R. Units) worked in the East and North Ridings, York and Hull. The medical work was shared by the 4 doctors on the Chest Clinic staff, under the direction of the Consultant Chest Physician.

The Unit was based at premises in Baker Street, Hull, from January to April, when it moved into the East Riding and then to the North Riding and York areas, returning to Hull each weekend and permanently again in November and December.

Of the 57,223 persons X-rayed by the Unit during the year, 28,825 persons were domiciled in Hull and were composed of the following groups :

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Mental Patients | 112 |
| Hospital Management Committee Staffs | 327 |
| School Children | 3,600 |
| “ Mantoux ” Positive School Children | 453 |
| Training College Students | 415 |
| University Students and Staff | 783 |
| “ Remploy ” Employees | 82 |
| Merchant Navy Personnel | 10 |
| Chest Clinic “ Contacts ” | 607 |
| “ Mantoux ” Positive “ Contacts ” | 424 |
| Ante-Natal Sessions | 781 |
| General Practitioners' Sessions | 2,405 |
| Hungarian Refugees | 73 |
| Hull Corporation Employees | 3,969 |
| Nationalised Industries and Civil Servants | 1,462 |
| Industrial Groups | 6,373 |
| Public Sessions | 6,910 |
| Other Local Government Employees | 39 |
| | <hr/> 28,825 <hr/> |

General Practitioners' sessions continued to provide an excellent means of case-finding, the number of cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis found representing a rate per thousand, nine or ten times higher than that found in routine surveys of the general population.

It is thought that Hull should have a static unit based in the City throughout the whole year so that more time could be spent in the examination of selected industrial and other groups.

A special survey was carried out on the Bilton Grange Estate in January, 1956, and gave the following results :

Number of persons examined —

| | <i>Miniature Film</i> | <i>Large Film</i> |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Males | 269 | 6 |
| Females | 702 | 20 |
| | <hr/> 971 | <hr/> 26 |

Of the 26 cases recalled for re-examination :

- 4 were active
- 4 inactive
- 5 non-tuberculous
- 6 no action required
- 2 non-tuberculous abnormality—no action required
- 5 no significant abnormality discovered—no action required.

X-Ray Work. Arrangements continue to be made for X-ray examinations as follows :

- (a) Staff working in contact with organised groups of children ;
- (b) New entrants to the Local Government Service (including Fire Brigade and Police Force) ;
- (c) New entrants to the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme ;
- (d) Corporation staff in respect of whom X-ray examinations were thought desirable in connection with medical examinations in the Sick Pay Scheme, or their fitness to continue in their posts, etc.

270 examinations were carried out in connection with (a) above, and 696 examinations were made in connection with (b), (c) and (d), the cost of these latter being refunded by the Committees concerned.

A total of 966 X-rays were examined by Medical Officers of the Health Department, and in a few instances the Consultant Chest Physician was referred to for his opinion regarding the films.

Examinations referred to in (d) above were carried out with effect from the 1st April, 1956, in connection with the role of the Medical Officer of Health as " Medical Referee " to Corporation Staffs, to which further reference is made on page 29.

Domiciliary Treatment of Tuberculosis. During 1956, several patients were visited for the giving of " refills," sometimes for as long as six months at weekly or fortnightly intervals, or until the patient could attend or be brought by car to the pneumothorax clinic when the acute phase of the illness had terminated.

As well as domiciliary " collapse " treatment, mention must be made of the invaluable work done by the Home Nursing Service whose nurses visit, on a doctor's request, those home-bound tuberculous patients who need injections of antibiotic drugs.

In the past year or two, many hundreds of domiciliary visits have been carried out by the nurses for this purpose alone ; at any one time some thirty to fifty patients in the City are under current treatment of this kind in their own homes, the minimum course consisting of daily injections over a period of six weeks.

Sanatoria Admissions and Waiting Lists. The Sub-Regional bed-bureau, conducted at the Coltman Street Chest Clinic, arranges all admissions of tuberculous patients domiciled in the East Riding, York and parts of the West and

North Riding areas, as well as in Hull. The bed-bureau has access to 400 beds (approximately) for the treatment of tuberculosis, 316 being in the relatively nearby county area or in Hull. Emergency cases, either on medical or social grounds, can be admitted almost immediately.

In 1956, 303 Hull patients were admitted for treatment to Tuberculosis Sanatoria or Hospitals. At the end of the year 13 women and 17 men were on the waiting list for admission.

Rehabilitation Special Employ Factory. This factory continued with success its work of rehabilitation during 1956, the number of men and women working on the 31st December being approximately 80. Since the factory opened in February, 1949, 210 workers have been employed, some temporarily, later passing on to other work or vocational training outside.

During the year, the health of the workers was satisfactory on the whole, the relapse rate was not excessive, whilst morale and team-spirit were on a high-level, as in previous years.

B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

A note on the scheme for the vaccination of thirteen year old school-children appears in the School Health Service section of this report (see page 197). The following tables give, in greater detail, the results obtained during the 1956 programme.

Table A shows the percentage of consents received for children residing in Kingston upon Hull and for children who, though not residents of the area, are attending schools within the City. Over seventy per cent. of parents or guardians wished their children to benefit from vaccination and this continued high response is satisfactory.

Table B shows the results of tuberculin testing. The low percentage of reactors is due to the routine whereby contacts of tuberculosis are referred to the Chest Clinic for examination.

Table C gives details of the results obtained at each of the schools included in the scheme. As will be seen, it was possible to vaccinate ninety nine per cent. of the children who were known to be negative reactors.

Table D gives an analysis of the results at different types of schools. No significance can be attached to a comparison of the results obtained in relation to type of school.

Table E indicates the percentage of positive reactors in the various wards of the City. As a point of interest, these figures have been included in the statistical ward map of the City, inserted after this Table.

TABLE A

B.C.G. SCHEME—1956

| | Number on Roll | | Number of Consents | | Percentage of Consents | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Kingston upon Hull | 2,112 | 2,152 | 1,548 | 1,570 | 73.30 | 72.96 |
| Non-resident | 131 | 56 | 103 | 47 | 78.63 | 83.93 |
| Total | 2,243 | 2,208 | 1,651 | 1,617 | 73.61 | 73.23 |

TABLE B

B.C.G. SCHEME—1956

| | Number Tested | | Number Positive | | *Percentage Positive | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Kingston upon Hull | 1,406 | 1,406 | 392 | 356 | 27.88 | 25.32 |
| Non-resident | 98 | 46 | 34 | 18 | 34.69 | 39.13 |
| Total | 1,504 | 1,452 | 426 | 374 | 28.32 | 25.76 |

* Percentage of total number read.

Early 1956 being residue of cases from 1955

| No. Tested | No. Positive | Percentage | No. tested but not completed course |
|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Positive of total number read | |
| 233 | 59 | 26.58 | 48 |

TABLE C

B.C.G. SCHEME—1956

| School | No. on School Roll | No. of Consents | % of Consents | No. Tested and result known | No. Positive | Positive | No. Negative | No. Vacci- nated | Course not com- pleted |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lountam Road | 90 | 57 | 63.33 | 53 | 22 | 41.51 | 31 | 31 | 4 |
| Northumberland Avenue Special | 17 | 15 | 88.24 | 11 | 1 | 9.09 | 10 | 10 | 4 |
| Kingston High | 118 | 92 | 77.97 | 83 | 19 | 22.89 | 64 | 64 | 9 |
| Chapman Street | 64 | 43 | 67.19 | 38 | 19 | 50.00 | 19 | 19 | 5 |
| Sutton C. of E. | 14 | 11 | 78.57 | 10 | 5 | 50.00 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Sutton Road | 3 | 3 | 100.00 | 3 | 3 | 100.00 | — | — | — |
| Eastfield High | 118 | 83 | 70.34 | 69 | 16 | 23.19 | 53 | 53 | 14 |
| Eastcourt High | 93 | 81 | 87.10 | 78 | 20 | 25.64 | 58 | 58 | 3 |
| Jervis High | 23 | 21 | 91.30 | 19 | 7 | 36.84 | 12 | 12 | 2 |
| Sir Henry Cooper | 68 | 52 | 76.47 | 42 | 16 | 38.10 | 26 | 26 | 10 |
| Clinton High | 123 | 85 | 69.11 | 76 | 16 | 20.25 | 60 | 60 | 9 |
| Willerforce High | 103 | 63 | 61.17 | 53 | 21 | 39.62 | 32 | 32 | 10 |
| High School for Building | 50 | 41 | 82.00 | 38 | 12 | 31.58 | 26 | 26 | 3 |
| Pusley Street | 68 | 42 | 61.76 | 37 | 14 | 37.84 | 23 | 21 | 7 |
| Fifth Avenue High | 116 | 80 | 68.97 | 72 | 16 | 22.22 | 56 | 56 | 5 |
| Lincoln Street | 30 | 23 | 76.67 | 19 | 5 | 26.32 | 14 | 13 | 5 |
| High School for Commerce | 69 | 51 | 73.91 | 48 | 18 | 37.50 | 30 | 29 | 4 |
| St. Charles R.C. | 27 | 17 | 62.96 | 16 | 5 | 31.25 | 11 | 10 | 2 |
| St. Mary's R.C. | 66 | 50 | 75.76 | 44 | 8 | 18.18 | 36 | 35 | 7 |
| Barham High | 130 | 105 | 80.77 | 96 | 30 | 31.25 | 66 | 66 | 9 |
| Malet Lambert | 122 | 105 | 86.07 | 100 | 31 | 31.00 | 69 | 68 | 6 |
| Welton High | 161 | 112 | 69.57 | 105 | 27 | 25.71 | 78 | 76 | 9 |
| Hymers College | 89 | 77 | 86.52 | 71 | 27 | 38.03 | 44 | 44 | 6 |
| Constable Street | 113 | 75 | 66.37 | 68 | 7 | 10.29 | 61 | 61 | 7 |
| Charterhouse High | 59 | 43 | 72.88 | 38 | 15 | 39.47 | 23 | 22 | 6 |
| St. Gregory's | 22 | 16 | 72.73 | 13 | 7 | 53.85 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| Clifton Street | 46 | 25 | 54.35 | 23 | 8 | 34.78 | 15 | 15 | 2 |
| Anthorpe High | 189 | 127 | 67.20 | 121 | 19 | 15.70 | 102 | 102 | 6 |
| Wold Road Partially Sighted | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Buckingham Street | 46 | 37 | 80.43 | 32 | 7 | 18.42 | 25 | 25 | 5 |
| St. Patrick's R.C. | 11 | 9 | 81.82 | 8 | 4 | 50.00 | 4 | 4 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Beverly Road | 57 | 34 | 59.65 | 28 | 11 | 39.29 | 17 | 17 | 6 |
| St. Vincent's R.C. | 28 | 16 | 57.14 | 15 | 6 | 40.00 | 9 | 9 | 1 |
| Maybury High | 170 | 121 | 71.18 | 118 | 23 | 19.49 | 95 | 92 | 6 |
| St. Wilfrid's R.C. | 45 | 30 | 66.67 | 26 | 7 | 26.92 | 19 | 19 | 4 |
| Chiltern Street | 74 | 52 | 70.27 | 49 | 4 | 8.16 | 45 | 45 | 3 |
| Wayne High | 58 | 31 | 53.45 | 24 | 5 | 20.83 | 19 | 19 | 7 |
| Park Avenue Special | 3 | 3 | 100.00 | 2 | 1 | 50.00 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| High School for Art | 38 | 24 | 63.16 | 24 | 5 | 20.83 | 19 | 19 | — |
| Newland C. of E. | 30 | 19 | 63.33 | 18 | 4 | 22.22 | 14 | 14 | 1 |
| Craven High | 160 | 114 | 71.25 | 101 | 37 | 36.63 | 64 | 64 | 13 |
| Somerset Street | 61 | 38 | 62.29 | 33 | 11 | 33.33 | 22 | 21 | 6 |
| Endike High | 79 | 61 | 77.22 | 51 | 10 | 19.61 | 41 | 41 | 10 |
| St. George's Road | 24 | 16 | 66.67 | 14 | 1 | 7.14 | 13 | 13 | 2 |
| Wesbourne Street | 95 | 74 | 77.89 | 61 | 10 | 16.39 | 51 | 50 | 14 |
| Francis Askew | 163 | 124 | 76.07 | 110 | 17 | 15.45 | 93 | 93 | 14 |
| Pearson High | 51 | 38 | 74.51 | 33 | 15 | 45.45 | 18 | 18 | 5 |
| Sidmouth High, Sidmouth Street | 49 | 32 | 65.31 | 28 | 7 | 25.00 | 21 | 20 | 5 |
| Courtney Street | 65 | 46 | 70.77 | 40 | 15 | 37.50 | 25 | 25 | 6 |
| Grammar | 123 | 104 | 84.55 | 102 | 32 | 31.37 | 70 | 70 | 2 |
| Mersey High | 119 | 103 | 86.55 | 96 | 18 | 18.75 | 78 | 78 | 7 |
| Riley High | 118 | 88 | 74.58 | 82 | 23 | 28.05 | 59 | 59 | 6 |
| High School for Nautical Training | 38 | 29 | 76.32 | 27 | 8 | 29.63 | 19 | 19 | 2 |
| St. Mary's Grammar | 68 | 49 | 72.06 | 48 | 15 | 31.25 | 33 | 33 | 1 |
| St. Andrew's High | 62 | 43 | 69.35 | 37 | 13 | 35.14 | 24 | 23 | 7 |
| Newington High | 71 | 65 | 91.55 | 63 | 9 | 14.29 | 54 | 51 | 5 |
| Cottingham Road | 26 | 22 | 84.62 | 16 | 3 | 18.75 | 13 | 13 | 6 |
| Newland High | 96 | 78 | 81.25 | 73 | 17 | 23.29 | 56 | 56 | 5 |
| Thoresby High | 94 | 73 | 78.49 | 66 | 19 | 28.79 | 47 | 47 | 7 |
| Southcoates High | 79 | 52 | 65.82 | 43 | 16 | 37.21 | 27 | 27 | 9 |
| Marist College | 59 | 48 | 81.36 | 44 | 13 | 29.55 | 31 | 31 | 4 |
| Totals | 4,451 | 3,268 | 73.42 | 2,956 | 800 | 27.06 | 2,156 | 2,136 | 332 |
| Less Non-Residents | 187 | 150 | 80.21 | 144 | 52 | 36.11 | 92 | 92 | 6 |
| Residents of Kingston upon Hull | 4,264 | 3,118 | 73.12 | 2,812 | 748 | 26.60 | 2,064 | 2,044 | 326 |

TABLE D

B.C.G. SCHEME 1956

| Type of School | Negative | Positive | Percentage |
|---------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| | | | Positive |
| Secondary Modern | 1,180 | 399 | 25.27 |
| Primary | 387 | 150 | 27.93 |
| Grammar | 367 | 154 | 29.56 |
| Secondary Technical | 94 | 43 | 31.39 |
| Voluntary | 104 | 46 | 30.67 |
| Special | 24 | 8 | 25.00 |
| | 2,156 | 800 | 27.06 |

TABLE E

B.C.G. SCHEME--1956

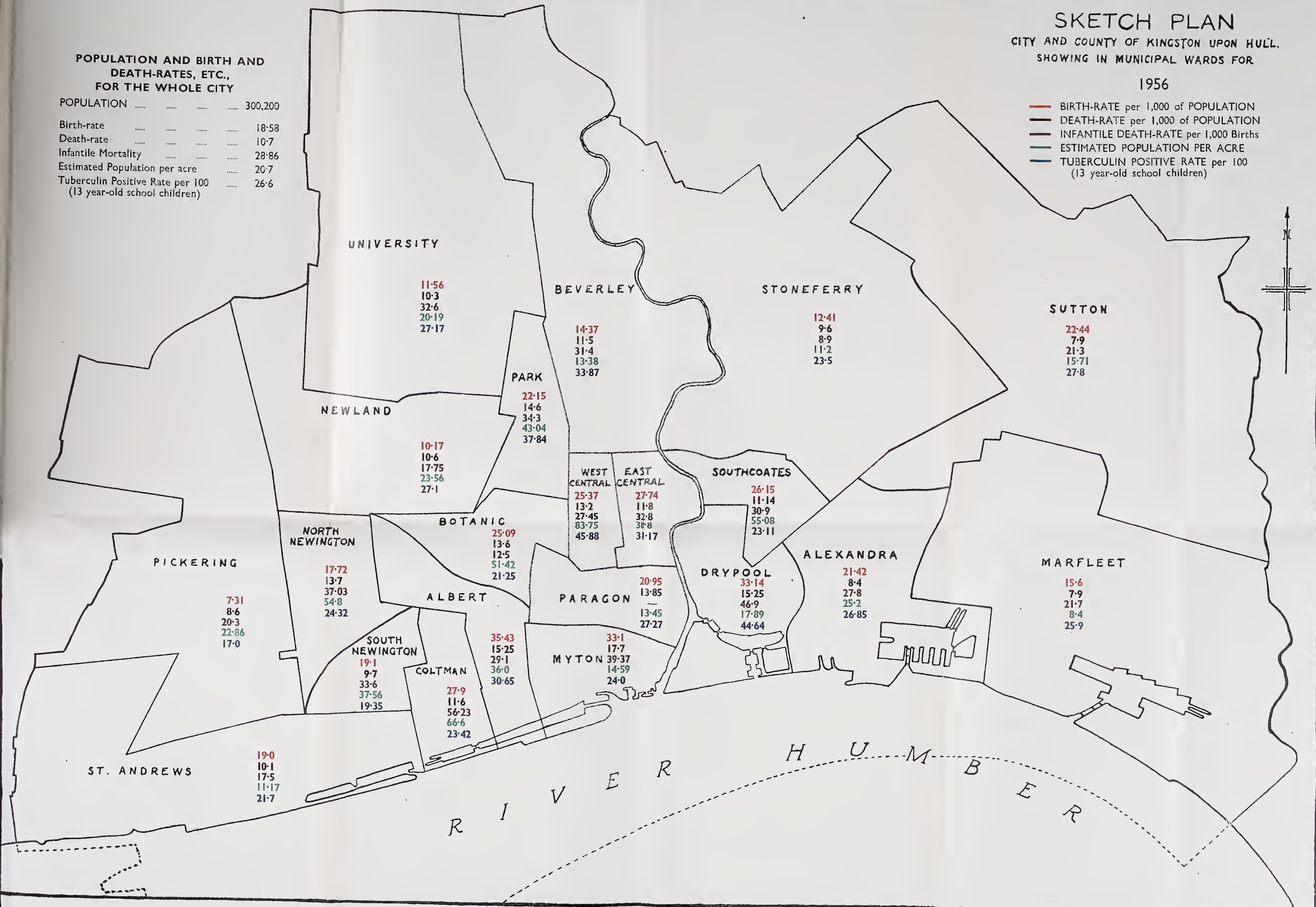
| Ward | Total | Negative | Positive | Percentage |
|-----------------|-------|----------|----------|------------|
| | | | | Positive |
| North Newington | 148 | 112 | 36 | 24.32 |
| South Newington | 124 | 100 | 24 | 19.35 |
| Coltman | 158 | 121 | 37 | 23.42 |
| St. Andrews | 106 | 83 | 23 | 21.70 |
| Pickering | 300 | 249 | 51 | 17.00 |
| Albert | 62 | 43 | 19 | 30.65 |
| Botanic | 80 | 63 | 17 | 21.25 |
| Park | 74 | 46 | 28 | 37.84 |
| Newland | 107 | 78 | 29 | 27.10 |
| University | 346 | 252 | 94 | 27.17 |
| Myton | 25 | 19 | 6 | 24.00 |
| Paragon | 22 | 16 | 6 | 27.27 |
| West Central | 85 | 46 | 39 | 45.88 |
| East Central | 77 | 53 | 24 | 31.17 |
| Beverley | 124 | 82 | 42 | 33.87 |
| Alexandra | 149 | 109 | 40 | 26.85 |
| Drypool | 56 | 31 | 25 | 44.64 |
| Southcoates | 109 | 74 | 35 | 23.11 |
| Stoneferry | 183 | 140 | 43 | 23.50 |
| Marfleet | 139 | 103 | 36 | 25.90 |
| Sutton | 338 | 211 | 94 | 27.81 |
| Non resident | 144 | 92 | 52 | 26.11 |
| | 2,956 | 2,156 | 800 | 27.06 |

POPULATION AND BIRTH AND
DEATH-RATES, ETC.,
FOR THE WHOLE CITY

| | |
|---|---------|
| POPULATION | 300,200 |
| Birth-rate | 18.58 |
| Death-rate | 10.7 |
| Infantile Mortality | 28.86 |
| Estimated Population per acre | 20.7 |
| Tuberculin Positive Rate per 100 (13 year-old school children) | 26.6 |

SKETCH PLAN
CITY AND COUNTY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL.
SHOWING IN MUNICIPAL WARDS FOR
1956

- BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of POPULATION
- DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of POPULATION
- INFANTILE DEATH-RATE per 1,000 Births
- ESTIMATED POPULATION PER ACRE
- TUBERCULIN POSITIVE RATE per 100
(13 year-old school children)



SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1956

KINGSTON UPON HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman—

Alderman D. C. LISTER, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman—

Councillor J. G. E. TESKEY-KING.

Schools Services Sub-Committee.

Chairman—

Alderman F. HOLMES.

Deputy-Chairman—

Councillor J. G. E. TESKEY-KING.

Alderman J. LAWSON.

Alderman D. C. LISTER, J.P.

Councillor (Mrs.) E. BEECROFT.

Councillor (Mrs.) C. ELLIS.

Councillor S. FISHER.

Councillor W. HARGREAVES.

Councillor E. KIRKWOOD.

Councillor J. T. P. NOBLE.

Councillor J. W. SMITH.

Mr. T. F. BEECROFT.

Mrs. L. BELL.

Mr. F. O. DUNN.

The Rev. Canon F. HOPE-SCOTT.

Mrs. C. L. OATES.

Mrs. A. THOMPSON (Deceased 24.12.56)

Mrs. L. WALKER.

Chief Education Officer—

S. W. HOBSON, M.A.

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

at 31st December, 1956

Principal School Medical Officer

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

ROWLAND G. DAVIES, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer (School Health Service)

ALASTAIR M. R. CANN, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

School Medical Officers

JEAN M. BARROWMAN, M.B., Ch.B.

MARGARET M. BELL, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.C.H.

CHRISTINE N. R. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B.

ELIZA J. CARSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

SAMUEL KLINGER, M.D.

ISABEL M. McCULLOUGH, L.R.C.P. and S., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.

FRANCES W. MOYES, M.B., Ch.B.

JOSEPH TONG, L.M.S.S.A., C.P.H.

CATHERINE T. TYNAN, L.R.C.P. and S., D.P.H.

GEOFFREY R. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

KATHLEEN A. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

Specialist Medical Officers (Services provided by Regional Hospital Board)

Cardiologists : J. W. BROWN, M.D., F.R.C.P.

D. C. MUIR, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Ophthalmologist : K. DEAN FOGGITT, M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedists : J. S. MAXWELL, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

R. C. TATHAM, F.R.C.S.

Otologists : E. M. DEARN, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

J. S. MARTIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

R. R. SIMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Paediatrician : T. MORTON J. STEWART, M.D., D.C.H.

Psychiatrist : J. MACKAY, M.D., D.P.M.

Principal School Dental Officer

JOHN C. CARR, L.D.S.

Dental Officers

LLOYD B. WILSON, L.D.S.

Four Part-time Dental Officers

Dental Hygienist

Mrs. M. TODD

Educational Psychologists

G. F. REED, M.A., A.B.Ps.S.

A. C. SMITH, M.A.

Social Workers (Child Guidance)

Mrs. M. AITKEN, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. D. STRINGER, R.M.N.

Speech Therapists

T. R. FRANCIS, L.C.S.T.

Miss E. A. TARBOTTON, L.C.S.T.

Chiropodists

Three Part-time

Nursing Staff

Superintendent : Mrs. E. T. BASS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.A.

Nurses : Eighteen

Physiotherapists

Superintendent : Miss M. R. K. JARRATT, M.C.S.P.

One Part-time Physiotherapist

Dental Attendants : Five

Cleanliness Visitors : Two

Clerical Staff

Acting Senior Clerk : R. C. GRANT

Clerks : Seventeen

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*To the Chairman and Members
of the Education Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Report upon the work of the School Health Service in the City and County of Kingston upon Hull for the year ended 31st December, 1956. The statistical tables have been prepared in the form approved by the Ministry of Education.

On the whole the health of the school children remains good and the routine medical examinations are being kept up-to-date. The staff have now settled into the new premises at Witham and are more than satisfied with their new accommodation.

The continued lack of dental officers still constitutes a problem which has been aggravated during the year by the loss of one of our three full-time dental officers. The Committee has, however, re-equipped all the dental clinics with most modern apparatus and this has proved exceedingly helpful to the staff. A dental hygienist was appointed for the first time during the year and has done much good work. Difficulty has been experienced in providing dental treatment at the Aldwark Manor Boarding Special School. Local arrangements are not entirely satisfactory but a certain amount of cover is being given by a dental practitioner in the area.

The waiting list for the Child Guidance Clinic has been reduced considerably and there seems every hope that the clinic will now manage to keep abreast of its work.

I have included two reports on the B.C.G. and poliomyelitis vaccination schemes, both of which have proved very successful.

A new development during the year has been the decision to appoint a teacher of the deaf specially for young children who are not yet attending school. It is most important that deaf children come under supervision and guidance at the earliest age possible and this appointment will help to bridge the gap between the very young children and the child who attends the deaf school.

We have now only one full-time physiotherapist and one part-time out of an establishment of four. No response to advertisements for a physiotherapist has been received for more than four years and this section of the work has now been reduced so that only the most serious cases can have regular physiotherapy.

The department co-operated with Dr. Alice Stewart, of Oxford University, in her work on the Leukæmia Survey and also continued to carry out examinations and interviews in connection with the National Survey of the health and development of children.

Students, including post-graduate students (medical, nursing, teaching and social welfare) have been permitted to attend for observation at our clinics and special schools.

Miss A. B. Drake retired on the 16th July, 1956, after no less than 41 years continuous service as a clerk in the School Health Service. She had a fund of knowledge about how our customs and practice of keeping records and administration came into being over the years. She was a keen and loyal colleague and apparently, particularly during the war years, had been the main source of efficiency of a substantial proportion of the office work. She was liked by all of us and still keeps in touch with the remaining staff.

Miss L. M. Matson, physiotherapist, retired on the 21st February, 1956, after 21 years service in the school orthopædic clinics. She also had played a large part in building up and maintaining the orthopædic service of the Education Authority.

I am most happy to report that Dr. Margaret Bell was successful in obtaining the Diploma in Public Health and returned to the department on the 2nd July, 1956.

Despite certain staffing difficulties in some sections of the department, the work has gone on successfully and efficiently owing to the enthusiasm and keenness of the staff, to all of whom I tender my sincere thanks. A great deal of co-operation between the various sections within the school health service and with various branches of the National Health Service is maintained and this all adds to the efficiency of the department and benefits all the children being cared for by the department. The Chairman and members of the Education Committee and the Schools Services Sub-Committee have, as always, taken a keen interest in the School Health Service. This fact is much appreciated by all the staff who welcome this interest.

Finally, I would like to thank Mr. S. W. Hobson, Chief Education Officer, who has always been ready to discuss various problems with me and whose help was been invaluable, and Dr. Cann who has been a tower of strength in the running of the Service.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON,

Principal School Medical Officer.

Health Department,
Guildhall, Kingston upon Hull.
February, 1957.

CITY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL

GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

| | 1956 | 1955 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Population (estimated) | 300,200 | 299,600 |
| Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools | | |
| Number of Schools | 93* | 93 |
| Number of Departments | 169* | 167 |
| Number on Rolls | 54,124* | 53,337 |
| Maintained Special Schools—(included in totals above) — | | |
| Number of Schools | 6* | 6 |
| Number on Rolls | 612* | 611 |

* As at 20th January, 1956

| Cost of School Health Service | 1955 56 | 1954 55 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Total Cost | £49,955 | £41,192 |
| Government Grant | £31,120 | £25,821 |
| Cost to Rates | £18,835 | £15,371 |
| Cost in terms of a Penny Rate | *2.2d. | *1.87d |

* Complete revaluation of properties took place in 1956 with big changes in annual values rendering these figures incomparable.

SUMMARY OF WORK

| | 1956 | 1955 |
|--|---------|---------|
| A. Medical Officers at Schools, etc.— | | |
| Periodic inspections at Primary, Secondary and Special Schools | 13,875 | 15,791 |
| Special inspections at Primary, Secondary and Special Schools | 191 | 171 |
| Re-inspections at Primary, Secondary and Special Schools | 2,616 | 2,357 |
| Inspections at Occupation Centre | 15 | 29 |
| B. Medical Officers and Specialists at Clinics— | | |
| Inspections at Clinics | 9,455 | 10,736 |
| Re-inspections at Clinics | 14,359 | 14,952 |
| Inspections under Employment of Children Bye-laws | 1,003 | 964 |
| Miscellaneous | 457 | 423 |
| C. Dental Officers— | | |
| Inspections at Schools | 6,915 | 9,623 |
| Inspections at Clinics | 5,207 | 5,954 |
| Attendances for treatment | 14,906 | 15,258 |
| D. Nurses, Dental Hygienist and Medical Auxiliaries — | | |
| Visits to Schools | 4,732 | 4,477 |
| Examinations (including cleanliness inspections) in Schools | 215,317 | 211,497 |
| Visits to homes | 22,835 | 22,242 |
| Treatments of minor ailments in Clinics | 73,030 | 82,051 |
| Treatments of minor ailments at Special Schools | 9,043 | 9,232 |
| Treatments of orthopaedic defects in Clinics | 441 | 1,116 |
| Treatments of orthopaedic defects at Special Schools | 1,910 | 2,942 |
| Inspections of Speech Defects in Clinics | 500 | — |
| Treatments of Speech Defects in Clinics | 2,285 | 2,616 |
| Treatments of Speech Defects at Special Schools | 338 | 266 |
| Treatments by Chiropodists | 4,121 | 4,468 |
| Treatments by Dental Hygienist | 292 | — |
| E. School Clinics— | | |
| Grand total of inspections and treatments as detailed above | 126,089 | 138,538 |

I. STAFF

Details of the staff employed in the School Health Service on the 31st December, 1956, are to be found on page 171.

The number of sessions devoted by medical officers to work in the School Health Service was the equivalent of the service of approximately 5.4 whole-time school medical officers throughout the year.

The number of dental staff throughout the year remained at the equivalent of 3.6 whole-time dental officers. One whole-time dental officer resigned during the year but this was offset by the appointment of two part-time dental officers.

The following staff commenced duty :

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Designation</i> | <i>Date</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Miss M. L. Wheeldon | School Nurse | 9th January, |
| Miss J. Hall | Clerk | 30th January |
| Miss E. A. Tarbotton | Speech Therapist | 22nd February |
| Mrs. E. M. Bone | Clinic Attendant | 19th March |
| Mr. A. M. Lindsay | Dental Officer* | 20th March |
| Dr. C. T. Tynan | Medical Officer | 1st May |
| Dr. I. M. S. Reid | Medical Officer† | 28th May |
| Mrs. V. M. Crane | Clinic Attendant† | 2nd July |
| Dr. M. M. Bell | Medical Officer‡ | 2nd July |
| Dr. A. T. McHale | Medical Officer† | 16th July |
| Dr. I. M. McCullough | Medical Officer‡ | 28th July |
| Miss L. Brumby | Clerk | 30th July |
| Miss V. D. Coates | Clerk | 13th August |
| Mrs. I. Pickford | School Nurse† | 1st September |
| Mrs. M. Todd | Dental Hygienist | 10th September |
| Mrs. V. Coates | Dental Officer* | 22nd October |
| Mrs. E. Scott | Dental Attendant*† | 22nd October |
| Miss C. Borrill | Dental Attendant | 19th November |

The following staff ceased duty :

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Designation</i> | <i>Date</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Miss H. Dant | Clerk | 30th January |
| Miss I. M. Matson | Physiotherapist | 21st February |
| Dr. M. P. Fleming | Medical Officer | 14th March |
| Mrs. M. Holtby | Clinic Attendant | 17th March |
| Dr. I. M. McCullough | Medical Officer° | 28th May |
| Dr. T. W. Sherratt | Medical Officer† | 30th June |
| Miss A. P. Farrell | Dental Officer | 30th June |
| Miss J. Whitehead | Clerk | 30th June |
| Mrs. V. M. Crane | Clinic Attendant† | 14th July |
| Miss A. B. Drake | Clerk | 16th July |
| Dr. I. M. S. Reid | Medical Officer† | 28th July |
| Miss V. Hardey | School Nurse | 1st September |
| Mrs. M. Todd | Dental Attendant | 9th September |
| Mr. D. L. Cowley | Dental Officer* | 13th September |
| Dr. A. T. McHale | Medical Officer† | 17th November |
| Mr. R. Lazenby | Senior Clerk** | 19th December |

* Part time ° Leave of absence

† Temporary

‡ Resumed after leave of absence

** Temporarily seconded

Courses

The following proceeded on courses or conferences during the year :

Dr. A. M. R. Cann : Refresher Course on E.S.N. and M.D. Children organised by the National Association for Mental Health.

Course on the Diagnosis and Education of the Deaf Child organised by the Institute of Laryngology and Otology, University of London.

Biennial Conference of Special Schools Association.

Dr. S. Klinger : Refresher Course for School Medical Officers organised by the School Health Service Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Mr. J. C. Carr : Conference of Principal School Dental Officers at Wakefield.

II. CO-ORDINATION

The scheme providing for the interavailability of clinic services between various sections of the Corporation's Health Services continued throughout the year. A summary of the work carried out under this scheme is given in the following two tables and references to the interavailability scheme appear in various tables in the report.

Very satisfactory co-operation exists with the hospitals. Reports and information are exchanged when necessary. All recommendations for admission to hospital made by consultants at school clinics are notified to the respective Admission Officers who deal with them without requiring the children to be seen unnecessarily at the hospital out-patient clinics.

Services provided by the School Health Service

| SERVICE | Children under 5 years | | Nursing and Expectant Mothers | | Ineducable Children | | Children's Homes | | Totals | |
|---|------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | New Cases | Attend. | New Cases | Attend. | New Cases | Attend. | New Cases | Attend. | New Cases | Attend. |
| Minor Ailments Inspections | 314 | 456 | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | 318 | 460 |
| Minor Ailments Treatment | 577 | 2262 | — | — | 4 | 6 | — | — | 581 | 2268 |
| Dental Treatment including Dental Hygiene | 253 | 394 | 328 | 1055 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 129 | 613 | 1579 |
| Orthopaedic Clinic Inspections | 10 | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 20 |
| Orthopaedic Clinic Treatments | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 |
| Ophthalmic Clinic | 120 | 318 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 120 | 319 |
| Aural Clinic | 37 | 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 37 | 54 |
| Rheumatism and Heart Clinic | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Chiropody Clinics | 11 | 14 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | 11 | 19 |
| Speech Therapy Inspections | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Speech Therapy Clinic Treatments | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | 1 | 15 |
| Cerebral Palsy Clinic Inspections | 2 | 17 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 2 | 21 |
| Cerebral Palsy Treatment | 9 | 309 | — | — | — | 11 | — | — | 9 | 320 |
| Child Guidance Clinic | 5 | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 50 |

Services provided for the School Health Service

| Service | Cases | Attendances |
|--|-------|-------------|
| Artificial Light Treatment : | | |
| (a) At West Hull Clinic (M. & C.W.) | 95 | 1397 |
| (b) At East Hull Combined Clinic | 153 | 1324 |
| (c) At North Hull Combined Clinic | 96 | 1425 |
| (d) At Sykes Street Clinic (M. & C.W.) | 48 | 540 |
| Orthopaedic Clinic (East Hull) | 16 | 610 |
| X Ray Examinations | 171 | 171 |

III. MEDICAL INSPECTION

Figures relating to inspection at maintained schools are to be found in Statistical Tables I and II at the end of this report.

In addition, 78 individual inspections were carried out at Hymers College (direct grant secondary school) and 15 at the Local Health Authority's Occupation Centre.

Approximately 1,900 fewer inspections were conducted in schools in 1956 than in 1955, but our inspections are up to date. The drop is accounted for mainly by a fall in the number of entrants requiring inspection. This probably reflects the passing of the post-war bulge of births into the older age groups. We may expect an increase in the ten plus inspections in due course.

IV. FINDINGS AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Statistics relating to various defects are printed in Statistical Tables IC, IIIA and IIIB at the end of this report. Most of the "Special Inspections" refer to children attending clinics.

Uncleanliness

The Authority's scheme for the examination and cleansing of infested pupils embodies the requirements of Section 54 of the Education Act, 1944. Statistics are printed in Table II at the end of this report.

The number of individual children found in an unclean condition in 1956 was 5,815 as compared with 6,137 in 1955 and 4,565 in 1954; the percentage was 10.7 in 1956, compared with 11.5 in 1955 and 8.7 in 1954.

Cleanliness inspections in schools—Total 197,201.

| Findings | Individual Children | Percentage of School Roll |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Nits present, but no vermin seen | 5310 | 9.8 |
| Vermin present | 389 | 0.7 |
| Dirty but no nits or vermin | 116 | 0.2 |
| Total | 5815 | 10.7 |

During this year, as has been the case since 1953, it has not been found necessary to take any parent to Court in order to enforce cleanliness. In every case the school nurse has succeeded ultimately in securing cleanliness by persuasive means. It must not be forgotten that this involves a great deal of trouble and tact on the part of a nurse and considerable praise is due to our staff for having succeeded in this way.

Tuberculosis

No children attending the Chest Clinics during the year were referred by the School Health Service.

A considerable number of children were referred for chest X-ray at the East Hull Clinic, but, being found to be free from tuberculosis, they were further dealt with at the Pædiatric Clinic.

Visual Defects

In addition to the medical officer's inspections, the school nurses made 72 visits to schools during the year to carry out vision surveys of pupils aged 7 years. 5,094 pupils were inspected, of whom 415 were referred direct to the ophthalmic consultant. 343 of these pupils were inspected by the consultant and glasses were prescribed in 207 cases.

Foot Defects

The chiropodists paid 40 visits to schools and inspected 7,129 pupils of whom 731 were referred for treatment by the chiropodists at the clinics and 14 were referred for further medical opinion.

Tonsillectomy

In connection with an enquiry into the frequency with which tonsils are removed in the areas of various Local Education Authorities, School Medical Officers made special note of whether the tonsils were still present or not at all routine inspections.

The following table is of interest :

| | 1st Age Group | 2nd Age Group | 3rd Age Group | Additional Periodics | Total |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|--------|
| No. of children inspected | 4886 | 5312 | 3262 | 337 | 13797 |
| Number found to have had tonsillectomy | 413 | 1553 | 1015 | 9 | 2990 |
| Percentage | 8.45% | 29.23% | 31.11% | 2.67% | 21.67% |

V.—HOME VISITS

The number of visits paid to homes in connection with preparation for medical inspection, follow-up of children with defects, the cleanliness scheme, problem cases, etc., was 22,835.

VI. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Summaries of the inspection and treatment work done in the school clinics are printed in the tables on pages 183 and 184.

In addition treatment continued to be carried out at the following day special schools :

Park Avenue (P.H.) School : minor ailments, two sessions ; physiotherapy, eleven sessions ; speech therapy, four sessions per week.

Northumberland Avenue (E.S.N.) School : minor ailments, three sessions per week.

Cottingham Road (Open Air) School : minor ailments, ten sessions.

Ringworm : An arrangement exists with Hull Royal Infirmary for prompt examination and treatment in all cases.

Places and Times of School Clinics

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Inspection Clinics | 74 Beverley Road | Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m. |
| | 114 Coltman Street | Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m. |
| | Morrill Street | Tuesday and Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m. |
| | Ellerburn Avenue | Tuesday and Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m. |
| | Ainthorpe Grove School Hopewell Road School | Alternate Wednesdays, 1.45 p.m. to 4 p.m. Alternate Wednesdays, 1.45 p.m. to 4 p.m. |
| Minor Ailments Treatment Clinics— | 74 Beverley Road | Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon. |
| | 114 Coltman Street | Do. do. do. |
| | Morrill Street | Do. do. do. |
| | Ellerburn Avenue | Monday to Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon |
| | Ainthorpe Grove School Hopewell Road School | Monday to Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 4 p.m. Do. do. |
| Dental Clinics— | 74 Beverley Road | Monday to Saturday at various centres, as arranged |
| | 114 Coltman Street | |
| | Morrill Street | |
| | Ellerburn Avenue | |
| Ophthalmic Clinics— | 74 Beverley Road | Monday, Tuesday, Thursday (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.). Friday and Saturday at various centres, as arranged |
| | 114 Coltman Street | |
| | Morrill Street | |
| | Ellerburn Avenue | |
| Aural Clinics— | 74 Beverley Road | As arranged Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. as arranged Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, as arranged Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, as arranged |
| | 114 Coltman Street | |
| | Morrill Street | |
| | Ellerburn Avenue | |
| Orthopædic Clinics— | 74 Beverley Road | Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons, as arranged |
| | Ellerburn Avenue | Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons, as arranged |
| | | |
| Cerebral Palsy Clinic— | Park Avenue Special School | Inspections by Paediatrician, as arranged |
| Rheumatism, and Heart Clinics— | | |
| | 74 Beverley Road and Morrill Street | Thursday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., as arranged |
| Paediatric Clinics— | 74 Beverley Road and Morrill Street | Monday, 9.45 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. as arranged Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., as arranged |
| Child Guidance Clinic— | Kingston College, 48a Beverley Road | Monday to Friday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Thursday, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. |
| Speech Therapy Clinics— | 74 Beverley Road | Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. |
| | Kingston College, 48a Beverley Road | Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. |
| Chiropody Clinics— | 74 Beverley Road | Wednesday and Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon |
| | Morrill Street | Wednesday and Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon |
| | 114 Coltman Street | Monday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon |
| | Ellerburn Avenue | Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon |

School Clinics, 1953-56

Number of Cases (including Non-School Cases)

| Work Undertaken | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Minor Ailments - Inspection Clinics (new cases) : | | | | |
| 1. Minor Ailments treated | 14910 | 15534 | 14762 | 14090 |
| 2. Defects inspected | 10891 | 10243 | 10372 | 9073 |
| 3. Employment Cases | 976 | 930 | 964 | 1003 |
| 4. Miscellaneous Inspections | 414 | 480 | 423 | 451 |
| Refraction Clinics (new cases) | 4029 | 4298 | 1921 | 1432 |
| Dental Clinics - Treatment only (including Dental Hygienist) | 6247 | 6198 | 7230 | 6794 |
| Orthopaedic Clinics (new cases) | 103 | 87 | 29 | 31 |
| Aural Clinic Inspections (new cases) | 1009 | 1195 | 1322 | 1059 |
| Rheumatism and Heart Clinics (new cases) | 69 | 100 | 71 | 42 |
| Paediatric Clinics (new cases) | 162 | 211 | 235 | 216 |
| Formal Examinations for Educational Subnormality | 138 | 153 | 159 | 179 |
| Child Guidance (new cases) | 42 | 100 | 103 | 129 |
| Speech Therapy : | | | | |
| 1. Cases inspected (new cases) | 111 | 125 | 116 | 139 |
| 2. Cases treated (new cases) | 61 | 59 | 53 | 55 |
| Chiropody (new cases) | 1346 | 1734 | 1956 | 1882 |
| Cerebral Palsy (new cases) | 23 | 9 | 17 | 2 |

Notes on various clinic activities are given below :

(a) Minor Ailments

There was a slight decrease in the total number of cases treated during the year compared with 1955. The number of cases of ringworm of the scalp was 4 ; this showed a decrease of 3 compared with 1955. The number of cases of ringworm of the body decreased from 52 in 1955 to 40 in 1956. 84 cases of scabies, which is 1 less than in the previous year, were treated during the year. The number of cases of impetigo decreased from 1,066 in 1955 to 827 in 1956.

(b) Visual Defects

A summary of the work done at the Ophthalmic Clinics is given in the table below.

Ophthalmic Clinics

| | New Cases | Attendances | Glasses Prescribed |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Maintained School Pupils | 1308 | 4118 | 2716 |
| Wynner College Pupils | 4 | 15 | 11 |
| Children under 5 years | 120 | 318 | 82 |
| Occupation Centre children | | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 1432 | 4752 | 2810 |

The table below refers to conditions found at the ophthalmic clinic for the first time during 1956. A few patients had more than one condition.

Summary of Conditions Found

| Condition | Number of Examples |
|---|-----------------------|
| Small refractive error—glasses not advised | 281 |
| Small refractive error—glasses advised | 212 |
| Moderately severe refractive error (excluding Myopia) | 232 |
| Severe refractive errors (excluding Myopia) | 5 |
| Myopia, over 1D | 186 |
| Myopia (severe) | 10 |
| Squint | 166 |
| Conjunctivitis | 76 |
| Blepharitis | 24 |
| Keratitis and Ulcer | 2 |
| Nystagmus | 3 |
| Optic Atrophy | — |
| Uveitis | 2 |
| Cysts, Styes, etc. | 6 |
| Injuries and Foreign Bodies | 8 |
| Hysterical Conditions | 5 |
| Miscellaneous or Unclassified | 8 |
| Epicanthus | 27 |
| Total | 1253 |

The Ophthalmic Surgeon carried out operations on 46 school children at hospitals during the year. Most of these were for the correction of squint. Artificial eyes were prescribed in ten cases. The arrangements of the Hospital Eye Service for the dispensing, replacement and repair of glasses were continued throughout the year. The dispensing opticians of the No. 4 Hull (A) Group Hospital Management Committee continued to attend at the school clinics when the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon was present in order to make measurements and fit glasses for children whose parents had chosen to have glasses supplied through the Hospital Eye Service.

98 school children and 8 pre-school children were referred to the Orthoptic Clinic held by No. 4 Hull (A) Group Hospital Management Committee.

(c) **Ear, Nose and Throat Defects**

A summary of the defects found in school children investigated at the Aural Clinics is given in the table below.

Aural Clinics

| Disease | New Cases | Attendances | Operation Required |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|
| Otitis Media | 14 | 18 | 3 |
| Congenital Deafness | 1 | 38 | — |
| Other Ear Defects | 125 | 278 | 8 |
| Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids | 451 | 463 | 512 |
| Chronic Tonsillitis only | 109 | 110 | 114 |
| Adenoids only | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Other Nose and Throat Defects | 320 | 390 | 55 |
| Total | 1022 | 1299* | 694 |

* Includes 43 pupils seen by the Otologist at the Sutton (Deaf) School.

Operations were carried out at various hospitals, the hospital admissions officers concerned having been informed direct by the School Health Service of the surgeon's recommendations.

During the year individual hearing aids were provided through the National Health Service for 4 pupils attending the School for the Deaf, 8 partially deaf pupils attending ordinary schools, and 1 pre-school child.

(d) **Orthopaedic and Postural Defects**

Summaries of the work carried out at the Orthopaedic Clinics are given in the tables below. The one whole-time physiotherapist previously available at the Central and North Hull School Clinics retired in February, 1956, since when the work was carried out as far as practicable by a physiotherapist employed primarily at the School for Physically Handicapped. Unfortunately this has meant that only the more serious cases could have regular physiotherapy.

Central and North Hull Orthopaedic Clinics

(A) *Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopaedic Surgeons*

| Type of Case | School Cases | | M. & C.W. Cases | | Ineducable Children | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | New Cases | Attend. | New Cases | Attend. | New Cases | Attend. |
| Spinal Curvature | — | 6 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Polio-myelitis | — | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Cerebral Palsy— | | | | | | |
| (a) Spastic | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| (b) Athetoid | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (c) Ataxic | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Osteochondritis | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Fractures and Injuries | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Rickets | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculosis (bone) | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Birth paralysis | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Flat Feet | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Valgus ankles | — | — | 3 | 5 | — | — |
| Other forms | 12 | 28 | 6 | 11 | — | — |
| | 21 | 64 | 10 | 20 | — | — |

Total new cases—31. Total attendances for inspection—84.

(B) Treatment

| Form of Treatment | Attendances |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Massage | 9 |
| Electrical | 432 |
| Remedial Exercises | |
| Other | |
| Total | 441 |

A part-time physiotherapist appointed by the Health Committee is employed at the East Hull Orthopædic Clinic, which is situated in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the clinic premises.

East Hull Orthopædic Clinic (School Cases only)*(A) Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons*

| Type of Case | New Cases | Attendances |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Spinal Curvature | — | 7 |
| Poliomyelitis | — | 5 |
| Cerebral Palsy | | |
| (a) Spastic | 2 | 3 |
| (b) Athetoid | — | — |
| (c) Ataxic | — | — |
| Osteochondritis | 1 | 2 |
| Fractures and Injuries | — | 1 |
| Rickets | — | — |
| Tuberculosis (bone)— | | |
| (a) Spine | — | — |
| (b) Other Bones and Joints | — | — |
| Birth paralysis | 3 | 3 |
| Flat Feet | 2 | 3 |
| Valgus ankles | 2 | 4 |
| Other forms | 6 | 8 |
| Total | 16 | 36 |

(B) Treatment

| Form of Treatment | Attendances |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Massage | 7 |
| Remedial Exercises | 626 |
| Other | 7 |
| Total | 640 |

Orthopædic appliances prescribed by the surgeons at the clinics were supplied by the Regional Hospital Board.

(c) Heart Disease and Rheumatism

This Clinic continued its work in conjunction with the Cardiac Unit established by the Regional Hospital Board at the Kingston General Hospital. Details of the work at the clinic are given below. The work at the clinic represents that of a provisional sorting centre, so that the attendances there are few. The supervision of cases found to have organic heart disease is carried out at the hospital at the wish of the cardiologist.

| Condition | School Cases | | Children under 5 years | | Ineducable Children | | Totals | |
|---|--------------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Cases | Attend. | Cases | Attend. | Cases | Attend. | Cases | Attend. |
| 1. Rheumatic Pains or Arthritis — | | | | | | | | |
| (a) with heart affection ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| (b) without heart affection ... | 4 | 12 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 12 |
| 2. Rheumatic Chorea — | | | | | | | | |
| (a) with heart affection ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) without heart affection ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 3. Rheumatic Carditis without (1) or (2) above | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Congenital Heart Disease ... | 8 | 13 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 9 | 14 |
| 5. Functional Heart Disorder ... | 6 | 9 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 9 |
| 6. No Rheumatism or Heart Disease or Disorder ... | 22 | 26 | — | — | — | — | 22 | 26 |
| Totals ... | 41 | 62 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 42 | 63 |

(f) Treatment by Artificial Light

This treatment is given at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics ; 392 pupils were treated during the year.

(g) Pædiatric Clinic

The number of new cases seen during the year was 216 and the total attendances were 528.

The table printed below shows the diseases or defects apparent in the cases attending.

| Defects | New Cases | Total Attendances |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Nutritional Disorders | — | — |
| Skin | 3 | 3 |
| Eyes—(a) Vision | — | 1 |
| (b) Squint | — | — |
| (c) Other | — | — |
| Nose or Throat | 8 | 17 |
| Speech | — | — |
| Lymphatic Glands | 3 | 3 |
| Heart | 4 | 9 |
| Lungs— | | |
| (a) Asthma | 7 | 27 |
| Asthma and Rheumatism | — | — |
| Asthma and Other Allergic Conditions | 2 | 9 |
| (b) Brouchitis | 37 | 99 |
| (c) T.B. | 2 | 19 |
| (d) Other | 1 | 2 |
| Renal | 5 | 8 |
| Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary | — | — |
| Abdomen | 10 | 27 |
| Rheumatism | 3 | 7 |
| Developmental— | | |
| (a) Hernia | 1 | 1 |
| (b) Other | 18 | 60 |
| Orthopaedic— | | |
| (a) Posture | — | — |
| (b) Other | 2 | 5 |
| Nervous System— | | |
| (a) Epilepsy | 6 | 45 |
| (b) Other | 15 | 32 |
| Psychological | | |
| (a) Development | — | 1 |
| (b) Stability | 49 | 105 |
| No Organic Disease Detected | 40 | 48 |
| Totals | 216 | 528 |

(h) Dental Treatment

With regard to the volume of work undertaken, 1956 has been very much a year of the "mixture as before."

We have been unfortunate in that we have lost the services during the year of one of our whole-time dental officers, Miss Farrell, who resigned owing to ill-health after giving a number of years of valuable service. Mr. Cowley, one of our part-time dental officers, also felt unable to continue owing to the commitments of his own practice. To him we extend our grateful appreciation of his services, as indeed we do to the other private practitioners who are helping us. These losses were to a great extent offset by the appointment of two part-time dental officers, Mrs. U. Coates and Mr. A. M. Lindsay, both of whom we welcome as able and willing colleagues. Our effective strength in dental officers has been maintained thereby, throughout the year, at the whole-time equivalent of approximately three and a half.

As I stated in my report last year, one of my aims was to provide working conditions which would enable the existing staff to carry out their work with pride and efficiency and which would encourage the recruitment of additional staff. This aim, I am pleased to be able to report, has already been largely achieved. All the members of the staff appreciate that this has been made possible. The whole of the pre-war equipment has been replaced by that of modern type and many additional items have been provided. Each surgery now has a new dental unit, chair and instrument cabinet and is completely equipped with other items, such as operating stools, chairside mats and oil bath hand-piece sterilisers. In addition three new X-ray machines have been provided, making a total of four, one in each clinic. These will enable dental officers to make a rapid and accurate diagnosis on the spot at short notice, rather than to subject the patient to an inconvenient journey across the city.

School inspections are being carried out as often as possible, although owing to the shortage of dental staff this has frequently to be done with the eradication of sepsis and prevention of toothache in mind rather than with full conservative intentions.

Mrs. A. M. Todd, who had been serving as a dental attendant, was appointed in September as a Dental Hygienist, so reverting to the role for which she was trained and qualified.

Once again the dental officers have dealt effectively with all demands made upon them under the interavailability scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare patients. The system, for Maternity and Child Welfare cases only, whereby mouths are prepared for dentures in the school clinics and the dentures subsequently fitted by members of the panel of general dental practitioners, has resulted in the supply of 160 full upper or lower dentures and forty partial dentures.

Orthodontic Service

To me, personally, one of the most satisfying aspects of the year's work has been the manner in which the orthodontic service has flourished and continued to expand. It has been very much more sought after and appreciated by parents as the results obtained have become known and provided their own recommendation.

The number of patients receiving treatment under any orthodontic scheme must necessarily be limited by the number of those able to receive comprehensive and regular dental treatment, this being a first principle.

Possible exceptions to this rule are those simple cases undertaken in order to reduce some slight unsightliness treated simply by extractions or with a minimum of apparatus. If we are successful in obtaining additional staff, there is no doubt whatsoever that the number of those receiving orthodontic treatment will increase very considerably, particularly those benefiting from treatment of a simple nature such as I have already mentioned.

The number of completed cases is not great, but this is due to the fact that much of this treatment is necessarily prolonged and the service is still in its early years. Practised ideally, as it can be within the school service, orthodontics need not be entirely the correction of established conditions, but also the prevention of these conditions establishing themselves and the guiding of development along prescribed lines. This must be done during the years of growth and obviously must take time.

The number of discontinued cases is somewhat disappointing, but these have usually been in instances where the enthusiasm of the operator has not been matched by a similar enthusiasm and degree of co-operation on the part of the child and parent. These cases could be cut down by more discrimination at the outset ; but it is not always kind or even the best policy to be absolutely rigid in one's judgment. The appliances used have been mainly of a removable type as these have been found more suitable where large numbers of children have to be treated in a minimum of time, and we have been able to achieve most of what we have attempted by these means.

The orthodontic clinic itself has been much improved during the year with additional equipment, one acquisition being a new spot-welder.

I have had in mind the constant need for encouraging recruitment to the profession and have been fortunate in having the opportunity of showing films and giving talks to groups of parents and children on dentistry as a career. Recently, I have had the pleasure of conducting a party of secondary school boys—intending dental students—over the Central School Clinic.

The following tables and Statistical Table V at the end of this report summarise the work carried out at the dental clinics :

Dental Treatment

| | 1955 | | 1956 | |
|--|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | School-children | All Cases | School-children | All Cases |
| (a) by Dental Officers— | | | | |
| Cases | 6529 | 7230 | 6055 | 6632 |
| Attendances | 13569 | 15258 | 13403 | 14906 |
| Fillings | 2593 | 2763 | 3366 | 3570 |
| Extractions | 13012 | 15060 | 11582 | 14903 |
| Other Operations | 3643 | 4205 | 4902 | 5495 |
| (including Radiography) | | | | |
| Administration of General Anaesthetics | 2147 | 2444 | 2024 | 2354 |
| (b) by Dental Hygienist* — | | | | |
| Cases | — | — | 126 | 162 |
| Attendances | — | — | 216 | 292 |
| Scaling and Gum Treatment | — | — | 115 | 186 |
| Polishing and Oral Hygiene | — | — | 210 | 281 |

* Since 10th September, 1956

Dental Treatment of Non-School Cases

| | Children under 5 years | Expectant and Nursing Mothers | Children's Homes Cases | Ineducable Children |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) By Dental Officers— | | | | |
| Cases | 253 | 292 | 31 | 1 |
| Attendances | 394 | 979 | 129 | 1 |
| Extractions— | | | | |
| (1) Temporary Teeth | 575 | — | 22 | — |
| (2) Permanent Teeth | — | 2709 | 14 | 1 |
| Fillings— | | | | |
| (1) Temporary Teeth | 6 | — | 53 | — |
| (2) Permanent Teeth | — | 145 | — | — |
| Other Operations | 39 | 481 | 73 | — |
| (including Radiography) | | | | |
| Administration of General Anaesthetics | 148 | 172 | 10 | — |
| (b) By Dental Hygienist*— | | | | |
| Cases | — | 36 | — | — |
| Attendances | — | 76 | — | — |
| Scaling and Gum Treatment | — | 71 | — | — |
| Polishing and Oral Hygiene | — | 71 | — | — |

* Since 10th September, 1956

(j) **Child Guidance**

This report has been supplied by Dr. J. Mackay, the Consultant Psychiatrist.

STAFF

There were no changes in the staff during the year.

WAITING LIST

The numbers fluctuated during the latter part of the year between 10 and 40. Greater demands were made on the service by medical practitioners and school teachers. These would have been more adequately dealt with had separate accommodation been provided for the second social worker, who had to share a room with her colleague.

I am pleased to note that she will be provided with her own room early next year. More interviews with parents and group therapy will thus be possible with the result that the waiting list should be kept at a very low level.

CLINICAL

129 new cases were seen. Well-ried treatment procedures such as play therapy, singly and in groups, painting, plasticine modelling and free discussion with older children were employed. Again Mr. Reed and Mr. Smith, the psychologists, carried out some valuable work in remedial teaching while Mrs. Aitken and Mrs. Stringer, the Social Workers, concentrated with good effect on sorting out parental problems and an increasing number of interviews with fathers and mothers were given. Too often the father regarded himself as some sort of displaced person in the hierarchy of treatment and was rather bewildered at what was being attempted in the clinic to assist his child. A frank, but non-critical, chat usually set his mind at rest and made him a willing and understanding supporter of the staff's efforts.

Many mothers were rather confused on the question of discipline. Attempts were made to explain that discipline was really a matter of helping the child to feel more secure and training him to take on gradually new responsibilities. They were advised, too, that firmness must be combined with flexibility and that security for the child was interpersonal and not material in nature.

ACCOMMODATION

Decoration of some rooms was carried out during the year and work on the corridor floors is proposed for 1957. I would like to reinforce the plea made in my last report that the premises be maintained in as bright and cheerful a condition as possible for the added benefit of children and parents attending the clinic.

OBSERVERS

Medical practitioners, student health visitors, and student social workers attended during the year from time to time.

My best thanks are due to my colleagues for their unfailing support and willing co-operation. Mr. Francis, the speech therapist, has also given much valued help for which I am most grateful.

I have finally to acknowledge the kind assistance given at all times by Dr. Cann, the Senior Medical Officer, and his staff, particularly Miss Scott, who has maintained a high standard of efficiency in her work as clerk at the clinic.

The following table summarises the work done at the Child Guidance Clinic :

| Classification | 1st Attendances (New Cases) | Later Attendances (All Cases) | Total Attendances |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Maladjustment | 72 | 1943 | 2015 |
| Maladjustment and Enuresis | 2 | 53 | 55 |
| Maladjustment and Educational Subnormality | — | 74 | 74 |
| Maladjustment and Stammer | — | 6 | 6 |
| Maladjustment (possibly post traumatic) | — | 12 | 12 |
| Maladjustment and Reading difficulty | 2 | 63 | 65 |
| Maladjustment and Delinquency | 10 | 300 | 310 |
| Maladjustment and ? Hysteria | 1 | 34 | 35 |
| Hysteria | 2 | 43 | 45 |
| Anxiety Neurosis | 9 | 107 | 116 |
| Enuresis | 7 | 174 | 181 |
| Encopresis and Enuresis | 4 | 134 | 138 |
| Epilepsy | 1 | 21 | 22 |
| Educational Subnormality | 5 | 45 | 50 |
| Klippel—Feils Syndrome and Anxiety State | — | 6 | 6 |
| Head Banging | — | 14 | 14 |
| Neurodermatitis | 1 | 20 | 21 |
| Educational Retardation | 10 | 345 | 355 |
| Temper Tantrums | 2 | 22 | 24 |
| Somnambulism | 1 | 30 | 31 |
| Total | 129 | 3446 | 3575 |

(k) **Speech Therapy**

Speech Clinics continued to be held at the Central Clinic and Kingston College Clinic. Four sessions each week have been held at Park Avenue Special School for Physically Handicapped Pupils.

WAITING LIST AND EXAMINATIONS

The waiting list is well-controlled ; preliminary interviewing of new cases required one session in each week. The children requiring treatment were seen again as soon as possible, cleft palate and stammering cases being given priority. Experience has shown that with mildly dyslalic children, whom the Head

Teacher does not consider handicapped with their school work, a whole year in the infant school without speech therapy is often sufficient to enable normal speech to be attained. During this time contact is maintained with the parents and Head Teachers, the children remaining under the supervision of the Speech Clinic.

SCHOOL VISITS

School visits establish good liaison between the speech therapists and head teachers. These visits are of very great value in assessing the progress and the general ability of the children. Two sessions each week are devoted to this. The interest and co-operation shown by teaching staffs has been very encouraging.

GENERAL REMARKS

Close co-operation continues with the Speech Clinic at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children and with the Child Guidance Clinic.

A special mirror designed to the specifications of the therapists has been provided at the Park Avenue Special School for Physically Handicapped Pupils. This fits over a standard examination couch and is adjustable. It enables treatment to be given to cases of cerebral palsy in which, due to poor physical condition, it could not be given in a chair. Cases of this sort are, of course, treated by Speech Therapist and Physiotherapist in co-operation.

The experience of the past year has again shown the value of the tape recorder. An instrument of this type is of great value in the treatment of speech disorders, especially for illustrating the difference between the right and wrong way of producing sounds. It provides confidence for a stammerer when he can listen to himself conversing fluently.

The two rooms used for speech therapy at the Central Clinic have had inter-communicating telephones installed for the use of patients. These provide an effective and interesting way for children to gain confidence and to perfect their speech. The telephone is often an object of fear to the older stammerer ; practice in an easy atmosphere where there is an absence of direct criticism provides a good boost to morale.

An audiometer test and/or an intelligence assessment are a desirable, and in many cases an essential, preliminary to speech treatment.

The following table summarises the work done at the speech clinic :

| DEFECTS | INSPECTIONS | | TREATMENTS | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | New Cases | Total Attendances | New Cases | Total Attendances |
| Stammer | 27 | 154 | 11 | 716 |
| Stammer and Dyslalia | 1 | 25 | 1 | 64 |
| Dyslalia | 97 | 273 | 40 | 1166 |
| Partially Deaf | - | 3 | - | 18 |
| Dysphonia | - | 3 | - | 1 |
| Alalia | - | 2 | - | - |
| Hyper Rhinophonia | 5 | 7 | 2 | 80 |
| Dysarthria | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Cleft Palate | 3 | 24 | 1 | 236 |
| Diagnosis Deferred | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| No abnormality diagnosed | 4 | 6 | - | - |
| Total | 139 | 500 | 55 | 2285 |

(1) **Foot Defects**

The following table shows the defects treated by the chiropodists :

| Defects | No. of Cases | Attendances |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Injury from badly fitting shoes | 391 | 418 |
| Injury from badly fitting socks | 1 | 1 |
| Poor Hygiene | 14 | 15 |
| Corns | 276 | 327 |
| Callosities | 162 | 188 |
| Verruca Pedis | 459 | 2469 |
| Tinea Pedis | 9 | 9 |
| Other skin conditions | 3 | 3 |
| Nail abnormalities | 152 | 191 |
| Circulatory disorders | 4 | 4 |
| Hallux Valgus | 202 | 242 |
| Other toe deformities | 65 | 79 |
| Pes Planus | 4 | 4 |
| Pes Cavus | 20 | 20 |
| Pronated feet | 3 | 6 |
| Valgus feet and ankles | 79 | 97 |
| Splay foot | - | - |
| Painful feet | 9 | 11 |
| Miscellaneous | 18 | 21 |
| | 1871 | 4105 |

In addition 11 pre-school cases were treated (3 with injury from badly fitting shoes, 1 with nail abnormality, 1 callosity, 3 corns, 1 hallux valgus, 1 pes planus, 1 verrucas pedis), involving 14 attendances. 5 attendances were also made by an ineducable child with a nail abnormality.

VII—MASS RADIOGRAPHY AND B.C.G. VACCINATION SCHEME

At the beginning of 1956 arrangements were made for sessions to be held to deal with 270 children who, due to absence from school or some other cause, did not start or complete the course at the end of 1955.

233 children were tuberculin tested and of the 222 cases where the reaction was ascertained, 59 (26.58%) were found to give a positive result. Of the tuberculin negative cases 163 were vaccinated.

Mass miniature radiography in the 1955/56 programme had been offered to all school children in the 13 year age-group and this was carried out early in 1956. A total of 3,459 pupils were X-rayed and 47 were recalled for large films with the following results :

Referred to Chest Clinic—

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| Possible active Pulmonary Tuberculosis | ..... | 1 |
| Probably inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis | ..... | 5 |
| Other abnormalities | ..... | 6 |

No Action—

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----|
| Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis | ..... | 5 |
| Other abnormalities | ..... | 3 |
| No insignificant abnormality | ..... | 27 |

A circular letter was addressed to the parents or guardians of those pupils in the 1955/56 programme, who showed a positive result to the tuberculin test, inviting the submission for mass radiography of names of volunteers over 12 years of age who were in contact with their children. 704 letters were sent and 310 replies received submitting the names of 515 volunteers. Of this latter number 348 actually attended for X-ray. Three were recalled for large films with the following results :

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| Heart lesion | ..... | 1 |
| Pleural thickening (no significance) | ..... | 1 |
| Post Primary Tuberculosis (inactive but under observation) | ..... | 1 |

B.C.G. Vaccination of 13-year-old children, 1956

The procedure was similar to that of the previous year except that it was decided that all tuberculin testing should be done with the Heaf Multiple Puncture apparatus save in the odd cases where the Mantoux method was more appropriate.

Sessions commenced in September and the last session was in December, leaving some 118 children who for one reason or another could not be dealt with and for whom arrangements will be made early in 1957.

The results of these sessions to 31st December, 1956, are shown in the Table on this page.

On this occasion it was decided by the Leeds Mass Radiography Service that Mass Radiography should be offered only to those children in the scheme who showed a positive result to the tuberculin test. Sessions for these X-rays commenced at the end of 1956 and will continue into 1957.

Circular letters were again addressed to the parents or guardians of children who showed a positive result to the tuberculin test, inviting family contacts to volunteer for X-ray. These letters are in process of being issued.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children, 1956-57

| | No. on Roll | | No. of Consents | | Percentage of Consents | | No. Tested Result Known | | * No. Positive | | Percentage Positive | | Tested but not read or course not completed | | Received B.C.G. Vaccination | |
|---|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-------|---|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Total | 2243 | 2208 | 1651 | 1617 | 73.61 | 73.23 | 1504 | 1452 | 426 | 374 | 28.32 | 25.76 | 60 | 58 | 1084 | 1052 |
| Pupils not resident in Kingston upon Hull | 131 | 56 | 103 | 47 | 78.63 | 83.93 | 98 | 46 | 34 | 18 | 34.69 | 39.13 | 1 | 1 | 64 | 28 |
| Pupils resident in Kingston upon Hull | 2112 | 2152 | 1548 | 1570 | 73.30 | 72.96 | 1406 | 1406 | 392 | 356 | 27.88 | 25.32 | 59 | 57 | 1020 | 1024 |

* Percentage of total numbers read.

No. of Visits to Schools by Nurses 598.

No. of Children seen in School 7,742.

VIII - POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

In January, 1956, a circular was issued to Local Health Authorities which contained the Ministry of Health's proposals for the use of Poliomyelitis Vaccine which was expected to become available during May and June, 1956. Vaccination was to be suspended after the 30th June during the Poliomyelitis season (July to November), as it was not considered safe to vaccinate during this period.

It was to be made available on a voluntary basis for children born between 1947 and 1954 inclusive, and it was appreciated that only a small number of the children in these age groups would be vaccinated owing to the small amount of vaccine that would be available in the initial stages of the scheme.

Registrations were carried out at all Child Welfare Clinics, at all School Clinics and at three of the Health Department Office premises.

Extensive propaganda was used to encourage parents to have their children vaccinated, but when registrations closed on the 7th April only 3,477 registrations of school children had been made.

Vaccinations took place during May and June and a further small issue was made towards the end of the year, sufficient to vaccinate those children who received only one injection before vaccination was suspended at the end of June.

It is anticipated that regular supplies of vaccine will become available early in 1957.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Registrations | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3477 |
| Vaccinations completed | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 320 |
| One injection only | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |

IX—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The notifications of infectious diseases among school children are shown below :

| Disease | 1st Quarter | 2nd Quarter | 3rd Quarter | 4th Quarter | Total 1956 | Total 1955 |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Scarlet Fever | 89 | 35 | 23 | 34 | 181 | 165 |
| Diphtheria* | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 19 |
| Poliomylitis | 1 | — | 2 | — | 3 | 4 |
| Erysipelas | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Meningococcal Infection | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Dysentery | 70 | 23 | 15 | 17 | 125 | 45 |
| Pneumonia | 19 | 18 | 7 | 23 | 67 | 54 |
| Whooping Cough | 33 | 156 | 299 | 173 | 661 | 122 |
| Measles | 21 | 228 | 303 | 942 | 1494 | 1215 |
| Paratyphoid | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Food Poisoning | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |

* Diphtheria—Of the 13 cases notified, 5 only were finally confirmed as diphtheria.

X—DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The table below relates to immunisation of school children only but it must not be forgotten that many children have been immunised before commencing school attendance.

| | At Clinics | At Schools | Total |
|------------------------|------------|------------|-------|
| Immunised without test | 47 | 411 | 458 |
| Re-inforcing Injection | 48 | 6975 | 7023 |

XI MORTALITY AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN

The table printed below shows the causes of death among school pupils during the year.

| Disease or other Cause | Male | Female | Total |
|--|------|--------|-------|
| Pneumonia and chronic hydrocephalus | 1 | — | 1 |
| Pneumonia and progressive muscular atrophy | — | 1 | 1 |
| Menigitis (pneumococcal) | — | 1 | 1 |
| Polionmyelitis | 1 | — | 1 |
| Rheumatic carditis | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Nephritis | 2 | — | 2 |
| Cerebral tumour | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Carotid body tumour | — | 1 | 1 |
| Lymphosarcoma | 1 | — | 1 |
| Leukaemia | 1 | — | 1 |
| Congenital cystic disease of lungs | 1 | — | 1 |
| Burns | — | 1 | 1 |
| Motor accidents | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Drowning | 1 | — | 1 |
| Gunshot wounds | 1 | — | 1 |
| Total | 14 | 9 | 23 |

XII—HANDICAPPED PUPILS

(a) Ascertainment

There was no change in the arrangements for ascertainment of handicapped pupils.

Recommendations of examining medical officers relating to the ascertainment of educationally subnormal pupils are given below. The figures include cases examined for the first time, re-examinations of pupils not previously classified as educationally subnormal, and re-examination of pupils previously classified as educationally subnormal who had not been admitted to a special school.

The figures relating to reports to the Local Health Authority do not agree with those given on page 210 since actual reports are not always made in the same year as the recommendations, and the figures on page 210 include cases reported after attendance at a special school.

Report to Local Health Authority—

| | |
|---|----|
| Incapable of receiving education at school | 16 |
| Inexpedient to be educated in association with other children | — |
| Requiring supervision on leaving school | 14 |

Educationally Subnormal— Special Educational Treatment in—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| (a) Day Special School | 52 |
| (b) Residential Special School | 3 |
| (c) Ordinary School | 150 |
| Not Educationally Subnormal | 92 |
| Classification deferred..... | 34 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 361 |
| | <hr/> |

(b) **Special Schools**

The numbers on the registers of each of the special schools on the 20th January, 1956, were as follows :

| | |
|--|-----|
| Park Avenue (Physically Handicapped) | 73 |
| Northumberland Avenue (E.S.N.) | 176 |
| Cottingham Road (Open Air) | 205 |
| Sutton (Deaf) | 59 |
| Wold Road (Partially Sighted) | 44 |
| Aldwark Manor Boarding (E.S.N.) | 55 |

The figures include four deaf or partially deaf, four physically handicapped, one delicate and 43 (Boarding Special School) educationally sub-normal pupils resident in the areas of other Local Education Authorities. Responsibility for the cost of their education has been accepted by the Authorities concerned.

Regular inspections of the special defects concerned were carried out by approved medical staff.

Park Avenue School for Physically Handicapped Pupils

One whole-time and one part-time physiotherapist were employed at the school throughout the year.

A summary of the inspections and treatments carried out at the school is given below.

| | |
|---|----|
| Inspections by Orthopaedic Consultant | 77 |
|---|----|

Treatments

(a) Registered Pupils : --

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Remedial Exercises | 1697 |
| Sunlight | 123 |
| Minor Ailments | 210 |
| Speech Therapy | 338 |
| Miscellaneous | 213 |

(b) Cerebral Palsy Out-Patient treatments 320

Orthopaedic appliances were provided and repaired under National Health Service arrangements.

During the year 9 pupils were admitted to hospitals for surgical treatment.

The consultant pædiatrician conducted clinics at the school on ten occasions for cases of Cerebral Palsy and inspected 51 children. The cases inspected included 4 under statutory supervision by the L.H.A. as ineducable, one child resident in the East Riding and 17 attendances by children not yet of school age.

Northumberland Avenue (E.S.N.) School

The number of formal re-examinations of pupils in attendance at the school carried out during the year was 123.

During the year 34 children left the school in the following circumstances :

| | |
|---|----|
| Transferred to Boarding Special School | 1 |
| Transferred to Wold Road (Partially Sighted) School | 1 |
| Transferred to ordinary schools | 6 |
| On attaining 16 years, reported to Local Health Authority for supervision | 13 |
| On attaining 16 years not for supervision | 11 |
| Left the City | 2 |

Aldwark Manor Boarding (E.S.N.) School

The number of formal re-examinations of pupils in attendance at the school carried out during the past year was 44.

During the year 4 Kingston upon Hull pupils left the school in the following circumstances :

| | |
|---|---|
| Before attaining 16 years, reported to Local Health Authority as ineducable | 3 |
| On attaining 16 years, reported to Local Health Authority for supervision | 1 |

Great difficulty has been experienced in arranging for dental treatment at this school, which is situated nearly two hours' journey by road from Kingston upon Hull. The Principal School Dental Officer has carried out regular inspections and a small amount of conservative work has been done by dental officers of the York Local Education Authority on our behalf. Unfortunately, the Principal School Dental Officer of York was obliged by shortage of staff to terminate this arrangement early in the year, since when only emergency treatment from a National Health Service Dentist has been available. The situation has given some worry to all concerned.

Cottingham Road (Open Air) School

A full-time nurse was employed at the school and the pupils were kept under close medical supervision and treatment throughout the year. The following table shows the work carried out :

| | |
|--|------|
| General re-inspections by Medical Officers | 628 |
| Shower baths | 5883 |
| Cleanliness inspections | 5982 |
| Weighing and measuring | 2991 |
| Treatments of minor ailments | 6659 |
| Treatments of orthopædic defects and breathing exercises | 304 |
| Sunlight treatment | 56 |

There is still a tendency for a few vacancies to exist at this school. This is partly to be attributed to improved housing and feeding of the child population in recent years, causing a fall in the number of debilitated children. Another factor, however, is a tendency for parents, living in or moving out to the new estates on the east side of the city, to refuse places because of the distance to the school, although the Authority provides free bus tokens on service buses to the centre of the town and a special bus from the town centre direct to the school.

Wold Road (Partially Sighted) School

The "globelight" fittings, mentioned in the last report as having been installed in one classroom, have now been provided in all the rooms. The School Medical Officer, the Head Master and the older pupils consider them a great improvement.

The pupils are under the regular care of the Ophthalmologist.

Sutton (Deaf) School

The pupils were under the regular care of the Otologist. There is a number of cases at this school resulting from treated tuberculous meningitis, some of whom have motor palsies as well as deafness. These cases would, of course, have died from the original illness in times before the discovery of modern anti-biotic treatment.

(c) Young Deaf Children not attending schools

In March, 1955, an arrangement was commenced whereby the Head Master of the Sutton (Deaf) School or his deputy now attends the school clinics by appointment to give instruction to mothers and young deaf children in cases where the latter are too young or otherwise unfit to attend his school. All cases concerned are first seen by an Otologist with special interest and experience in deaf children. Where doubt exists the Otologist and the Head Master see the child together. Children below the age of two years are also included.

So far very few children have been dealt with in this way, in part because cases have been admitted to the school soon after being brought to notice, but also because the teachers have little time to spare from duties at the school where every teacher counts. A proposal was therefore made that a teacher be appointed specifically for clinic and home teaching of pre-school children and to co-operate in diagnostic work with the aural surgeon. I am glad to say that the Committee has agreed to this appointment which now only requires Ministry approval.

XIII—NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

The City has two nursery schools and 12 nursery classes (at ten schools) with accommodation for 135 in schools and 360 in the classes. Admission is not based on the medical condition of the children, but the school nurses provided information about home conditions, etc., to assist the Chief Education Officer in deciding priorities. Medical officers visited the nursery schools and classes at intervals to carry out routine medical inspections and to make general observations on the children. A school nurse visited each nursery school and class weekly.

XIV—PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The physical education programme is to a large extent dependent upon the facilities available at each school for the physical activities, dancing, organised games and swimming. During the last few years considerable improvements in these facilities have been carried out.

In the new schools which have been built since the war excellent physical education facilities have been provided. The new primary schools have halls equipped with agility apparatus, large playgrounds and playing fields. Each new secondary school has a fully equipped gymnasium block complete with changing rooms and showers, large playgrounds and playing fields with specially surfaced training areas in addition to the normal grass pitches.

In the other schools improvements to the existing facilities have been carried out by the installation of fixed climbing apparatus. New types of portable apparatus have been supplied to all those schools where a hall and storage accommodation are available. To meet the needs of the children in the centrally situated older schools without halls, arrangements have been made to hire church and privately owned halls, army barracks, covered-over swimming baths and a gymnasium from a local firm. These halls are supplied with portable apparatus and used by classes of children from neighbouring schools for dancing and gymnastic lessons. At those few schools where the physical education lessons are mainly dependent upon the playground facilities, arrangements have been made for playground stores to be erected so that portable agility apparatus may be supplied to the school for use in the playground lessons.

Arrangements are made for children of the appropriate ages to visit a playing field for a weekly organised games lesson. Where there is a deficiency of playing fields in certain areas of the city it has been possible to meet the needs of the schools by making arrangements to convey classes by special transport to playing fields on the outskirts of the city. Certain schools have the use of hired pitches in the parks and at privately owned sports grounds.

It is the policy of the Education Committee to consider swimming instruction as an important class subject during the summer months. Every available indoor swimming bath in the city is hired for use by the schools. Swimming instructresses are employed to assist the teachers. Priority in the use of the baths is given to the non-swimmers so that every child has the opportunity of learning to swim while attending school. It is also possible to allow most children of secondary school age to continue with swimming instruction until they leave school and the number of classes continuing the instruction throughout the winter months has increased.

Considerable encouragement is given to children to take part in games training, gymnastic, athletic, swimming and dancing clubs and inter-school matches and competitions during out-of-school hours. These activities are organised as voluntary work by a large number of teachers and by the members of the Sport Schools Associations.

Voluntary activities play an important part in the physical education scheme which aims at assisting through physical activity the normal, healthy growth and development of every child.

XV—PROVISION OF MEALS

The School Health Service is not directly concerned with the provision of meals but the statistics printed below may be of general interest.

Total dinners supplied—2,330,022

| Month | Largest number of dinners in one week | Largest number of pupils fed in one week |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|
| January | 59325 | 11693 |
| February | 60779 | 11988 |
| March | 60700 | 11969 |
| April | 59512 | 11840 |
| May | 59189 | 11676 |
| June | 58806 | 11594 |
| July | 56830 | 11202 |
| August | Holidays | Holidays |
| September | 55863 | 11018 |
| October | 57588 | 11363 |
| November | 57248 | 11287 |
| December | 59966 | 11825 |

XVI—MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to the work referred to elsewhere in this report, other duties have been carried out as shown below.

Medical Examinations—

| | |
|--|------|
| Children, employed out of school hours | 1003 |
| Children, in connection with theatrical employment | 70 |
| Children referred from the Juvenile Court | 27 |
| Teachers, mostly in connection with absence from duty | 12 |
| Employees, in connection with appointment to Local Government Service | 6 |
| Students, prior to admission to Training Colleges | 135 |
| Teachers, on appointment | 70 |
| Tests of first-aid knowledge of adult students of the Nautical College | 137 |

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION STATISTICAL TABLES **for the year ended 31st December, 1956**

FORM 8M

TABLE I

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS **(INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected and Number of Children examined in each—

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| V plus | 4886 |
| X plus | 5312 |
| XIV plus | 3262 |
| Total | 13460 |
| Additional Periodic Inspections | 337 |
| Grand Total | 13797 |

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Number of Special Inspections | 9125 |
| Number of Re-inspections | 16649 |
| | 25774 |

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASES AND INFESTATION WITH VERMIN)

| Group (1) | For Defective Vision (excluding Squint) (2) | For any of the other conditions recorded in Table 11a (3) | Total Individual Pupils (4) |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| V plus | 12 | 804 | 811 |
| X plus | 270 | 542 | 780 |
| XIV plus | 222 | 176 | 375 |
| Total (prescribed Groups) | 504 | 1522 | 1966 |
| Additional Periodic Inspections | 3 | 55 | 55 |
| Grand Total | 507 | 1577 | 2021 |

D.—CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS

| Age Groups (1) | Number of Pupils Inspected (2) | Satisfactory | | Unsatisfactory | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------|--|----------------|--|
| | | No. (3) | Percentage of Total (col. 2) (4) | No. (5) | Percentage of Total (col. 2) (6) |
| V plus | 4886 | 4811 | 98.4 | 75 | 1.6 |
| X plus | 5312 | 5271 | 99.2 | 41 | 0.8 |
| XIV plus | 3262 | 3246 | 99.5 | 16 | 0.5 |
| Additional Periodic Inspections | 337 | 332 | 98.5 | 5 | 1.5 |
| Total | 13797 | 13660 | 99.0 | 137 | 1.0 |

TABLE II

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

| | |
|---|--------|
| (i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons | 197201 |
| (ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested | 5699 |
| (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944) | 112 |
| (iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) | 5 |

TABLE III

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Note.—All defects found at medical inspection requiring treatment are included in this table, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of the inspection.

A. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

| Defect or Disease (1) | Periodic Inspections | | | | Total (including all other age groups inspected) | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | Requiring Treatment (2) | Requiring Observation (3) | Requiring Treatment (4) | Requiring Observation (5) | Requiring Treatment (6) | Requiring Observation (7) |
| Skin | 46 | 16 | 36 | 1 | 166 | 36 |
| Eyes: (a) Vision | 12 | 1 | 222 | 1 | — | — |
| (b) Squint | 66 | 19 | 4 | — | 87 | 29 |
| (c) Other | 35 | 8 | 10 | — | 83 | 12 |
| Ears: (a) Hearing | 10 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 47 | 16 |
| (b) Otitis Media | 22 | 27 | 1 | — | 32 | 40 |
| (c) Other | 7 | 4 | 2 | — | 15 | 5 |
| Nose and Throat | 413 | 649 | 47 | 12 | 635 | 931 |
| Speech | 28 | 41 | — | — | 38 | 57 |
| Lymphatic Glands | 170 | 540 | 9 | 3 | 249 | 771 |
| Heart | 13 | 18 | 9 | — | 37 | 32 |
| Lungs | 73 | 160 | 12 | 5 | 124 | 226 |
| Developmental: (a) Hernia | 9 | 5 | 2 | — | 14 | 14 |
| (b) Other | 8 | 28 | 5 | — | 35 | 85 |
| Orthopaedic: (a) Posture | 8 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 28 | 50 |
| (b) Feet | 46 | 22 | 19 | 3 | 125 | 48 |
| (c) Other | 17 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 41 | 52 |
| Nervous System: (a) Epilepsy | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | 8 | 14 |
| (b) Other | 5 | 8 | 1 | — | 17 | 15 |
| Psychological: (a) Development | 2 | 11 | — | — | 6 | 19 |
| (b) Stability | 6 | 14 | — | — | 19 | 23 |
| Abdomen | 30 | 15 | 8 | — | 64 | 30 |
| Other | 31 | 27 | 10 | 8 | 69 | 83 |

B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

| Defect or Disease (1) | SPECIAL INSPECTIONS | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | No. of Defects | |
| | Requiring treatment (2) | Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment (3) |
| Skin | 1789 | 48 |
| Eyes: (a) Vision | 206 | 90 |
| (b) Squint | 29 | 16 |
| (c) Other | 574 | 67 |
| Ears: (a) Hearing | 46 | 7 |
| (b) Otitis Media | 29 | 8 |
| (c) Other | 230 | 44 |
| Nose or Throat | 52 | 28 |
| Speech | 10 | 3 |
| Lymphatic Glands | 14 | 4 |
| Heart | 6 | — |
| Lungs | 22 | 12 |
| Developmental: (a) Hernia | 1 | — |
| (b) Other | — | 4 |
| Orthopaedic: (a) Posture | — | 1 |
| (b) Feet | 19 | 16 |
| (c) Other | 15 | 17 |
| Nervous System: (a) Epilepsy | 1 | 1 |
| (b) Other | 7 | 3 |
| Psychological: (a) Development | 8 | 5 |
| (b) Stability | 17 | 10 |
| Abdomen | 6 | 5 |
| Other | 4799 | 515 |

TABLE IV

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

GROUP 1.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

| | Number of cases treated | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|
| | By the Authority | Otherwise |
| External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint | 850 | 158 |
| Errors of Refraction (including squint) | — | 3949 |
| Total | 850 | 4107 |
| Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were Prescribed | — | 2716 |

GROUP 2.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

| | Number of cases treated | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| | By the Authority | Otherwise |
| Received operative treatment— | | |
| (a) for diseases of the ear | — | 60 |
| (b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis | — | 2850 |
| (c) for other nose and throat conditions | — | 453 |
| Received other forms of treatment | 602 | 150 |
| Total | 602 | 3513 |
| Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids— | | |
| (a) in 1956 | — | 12 |
| (b) in previous years | — | 95 |

GROUP 3.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

| | Number of cases treated | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| | By the Authority | Otherwise |
| Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patients departments | 88 | 6 |

GROUP 4.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE TABLE II)

| | Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority |
|---------------------------|---|
| Ringworm— | |
| (i) Scalp | 4 |
| (ii) Body | 40 |
| Scabies | 84 |
| Impetigo | 827 |
| Other skin diseases | 1444 |
| Total | 2399 |

GROUP 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority | 232 |
|---|-----|

GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority | 148 |
|--|-----|

HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES

| | (1) Blind (2) Partially Sighted | | (3) Deaf (4) Partially Deaf | | (5) Delicate (6) Physical- ly Handi- capped | | (7) Educa- tionally sub- normal (8) Malad- justed | | (9) Epi- leptic | Total 1-9 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|--|-----|---|-----|-----------------------|--------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| During the Calendar Year ended 31st December, 1956 | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Handicapped pupils <i>newly placed</i> in Special Schools or Boarding Homes | 1 | 8 | 4 | — | 57 | 2 | 38 | — | 1 | 111 |
| B. Handicapped pupils, <i>newly assessed</i> as needing special education or treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes | 2 | 8 | 4 | — | 50 | 3 | 48 | — | 1 | 116 |
| On or about 31st January, 1957 | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. Number of Handicapped pupils from the area : | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) on the registers of Special Schools as— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Day pupils | — | 45 | 44 | 2 | 205 | 58 | 184 | — | — | 538 |
| (b) Boarding pupils | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | 3 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 32 |
| (ii) on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| (iii) Boarded in Homes | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total (C) | 8 | 47 | 48 | 4 | 205 | 61 | 196 | 2 | 1 | 572 |
| D. Number of handicapped pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) in hospitals | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (ii) in other groups | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (iii) at home | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 |
| E. Number of handicapped pupils from the area requiring places in Special Schools— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Total— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Day | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | 9 |
| (b) Boarding | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| No. of pupils included in the totals above— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) who had not reached the age of 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) awaiting day places | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| (b) awaiting boarding places | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| (iii) who had reached the age of 5 but whose parents refused consent to their admission to a Special School : | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) awaiting day places | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| (b) awaiting boarding places | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| F. Number of handicapped pupils who were on the registers of hospital Special Schools | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| G. Education Act, 1944. Number of children reported to the local Health Authority during Calendar Year 1956, under :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Section 57(3) (excluding any returned under (b)) | | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| (b) Section 57(3) relying on Section 57(4) | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| (c) Section 57(5) | | | | | | | | | | 33 |

Non (1) Apart from the pupils listed at D.(i) above, regular teaching is provided in those hospitals in the area of the Local Education Authority for pupils (not ascertained as handicapped) who happen to be in hospital for any reason.

(2) In the same way a number of pupils (not ascertained as handicapped and not included under D.(iii)) are provided with home tuition when absent from school for prolonged periods for any reason.



